THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 250

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS / TWOPENCE A COPY

Modern War: Dynamic Peace Can Avert It

London Anthropologist Tells World Docility Will Not Prevent Conflicts

Super-State Urged

Malinowski Calls Modern War Pilot 'Head Hunter' in Tercentenary Talk

Rising at Harvard's Tercentenary exercises yesterday in the midst of jubilant celebrations, Prof. Bronislaw Malinowski of the University of London in his capacity of Phi Beta Kappa orator, critically examined "War and Peace in Human Civilization," concluding that to be successful peace must change from a passive instrument of national policy to one of ceaseless activity.

Three main arguments of militarists were refuted by Professor Malinowski:

1. That war is a biological necessity.
2. That war has a constructive and cultural value.
3. That war is an effective means to the end of national aggrandisement.

Finds War Unheroic

Disproving the first fallacy, he drew heavily upon his personal experiences as an anthropologist working intimately with primitive peoples in remote corners of the earth. Defining war as "an armed contest between two independent political units by means of organized military forces in the pursuit of a tribal or national policy," he showed that pugnaciousness and the desire for individual conflict to be of much different character. Among the lowest negritos, the Punans of Borneo, the Australian aborigines and other similar tribes the world over, Professor Malinowski finds ethnological data to the effect that even among these, fighting stirs up none but unheroic passions. "Thus if war were the outcome of the biological nature of man, if it were correlated with pugnacity, such correlation should be clearest at the earliest stages of development," said the London anthropologist. "Our negative proof is, therefore, conclusive.

"At the same time, the pacifist's appeal to a golden age of docility is equally untenable. Peace cannot be achieved by means of renunciations. Peace is not a negative state; a mere absence of fighting. It is a dynamic condition in which national or tribal differences have to be settled by large-scale readjustments.

Need for Super-State

"The road to peace, in my opinion, lies in the creation of an international super-state for the use of force in the maintenance of peace. In short, we want the international policeman exactly as we cannot do without the ordinary constable. Without him we shall be faced by gangsters, national and international."

As to the effectiveness of warfare as an instrument of policy, Professor Malinowski finds that there existed in many parts of the world an evolutionary stage when conquest was a main factor in political reconstruction and cultural progress. This began for the most part when highly developed agriculture with rich sedentary populations sprang into existence in the fertile plains of southern Asia, in the alluvial valleys of the Ganges, Tigris, Euphrates and the Nile.

War of Conquest

"Without making a moral case for robbery on a grand scale, we can say that this type has at least a purpose and a meaning. But really effective warfare is the one which combines loot, slavery and territorial acquisition, which establishes permanent instead of temporary exploitation. This is the war of conquest."

"Among the African military tribes, we find that the technique of fighting was in a way, ennobling, selective and purposeful. All these people fight face to face—courage, dexterity, better technique and equipment carry the day. Efficiency in such warfare depends on moral superiority, personal virtues and better equipment."

Then turning to the wars of today and tomorrow, the speaker asked if those could be considered in the same light and answered, "Certainly not. War has become a contest between machines, industrial enterprise and financial organization.

Modern "Head Hunter"

"The hero of the next war, the man who from the air destroys a whole peaceful township in its sleep, is not expressing any biological characteristics of his organism, nor showing any moral virtues. In a remarkable way he matches the head hunter who surprises in their sleep a village of peaceful neighbors In other words, I claim that to speak of military virtues in modern warfare is a plain falsehood. It should rather be labeled crime on a gigantic scale."

The Monitor Index

Friday, Sept. 18, 1936

Wonders of Research	4
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	7
Continuous Refreshment [With German Translation]	
Sports Page	8
Financial Page	10
"The Monitor Views the News"	11
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Knotty Problems Await League

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 18

QUESTIONS before the League Council as it begins its sessions today, follow:

1. Shall the League organization be revised to strengthen international diplomacy directed toward peace, with possible amendment to the Covenant articles?
2. Shall the League continue to hold its protectorate over the Free City of Danzig in view of apparent growth of German National Socialist influence in the free port?
3. Shall the League prohibit delivery of war materials to belligerents by sympathetic nations to avoid recurrence of neutrality problems such as have arisen in the Spanish revolt?
4. Shall the League act on French and Russian suggestions for establishment of regional pacts of mutual military assistance to strengthen its influence in enforcement of peace?

World's Power Delegates Visit Canada's Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 18—A veritable League of Nations assembly, whose deliberations were in the field of peaceful business penetration, whose power was all deduced from water and whose protestations of amity and good will were unanimous, was represented by the 300 delegates of the Third World Power Conference at Washington, D. C. on a two-day visit to Canada.

O. C. Merrill, director of the conference, speaking at a dinner tended them by the Dominion Government, explained that the conference when first organized was "a venture in international co-operation," that its success had been so great and interest so widespread that a permanent organization had been created. It dealt, he said, in no way with world policies but was a "public international forum for discussion of power problems." However its greatest asset, he thought, was in association with the other man.

Others Stress Idea

This last point was stressed by every delegate who spoke in public or private, and the happy fellowship of Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Japanese and 50 other nationalities bore witness to this truth.

C. D. Howe, minister of transport, presiding at the dinner, gave a glowing picture of Canada's present and potential wealth of water power. Up to the present, he said, the Dominion had developed only 8,000,000 of its potential 43,000,000 horsepower, being second only to the United States and 2,000,000 greater than the next rival, Italy. On a per capita basis Canada with an installation of 722 horsepower per 1000 population was second only to Norway.

Cheap Power

Hydro power was exceptionally well distributed throughout the Dominion both in respect to population and natural resources, and the rapid expansion of the mining industry was due largely to the fact that there was cheap power available in northern Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba and in British Columbia.

The conflict, said Mr. Howe, between private and public ownership had been harmonized in Canada, due largely to the fact that the provincial governments had full control except in the export of power.

Plans to Oust Ethiopia Stir League Revolt

French Premier to Launch Plan for Stronger Geneva Control

Face Full Agenda

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (AP)—A revolt by some smaller nations against a big power plan to bar Ethiopian delegates from next week's League of Nations assembly became apparent tonight.

Such sentiment among the lesser states was manifest at the conclusion of the first private sessions of the League Council tonight, a session which was not attended by Italian delegates.

The big European powers earlier were said by League officials to have agreed upon a formula to bar Ethiopians from Monday's assembly meeting and thus to obtain renewed collaboration from Italy.

The officials said that they expected Haile Selassie's delegation of three, due in Geneva Sunday, to be refused seats at the Assembly table on the grounds that they do not represent an effective government.

They added, however, that the League is not prepared to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

The officials expected Italian delegates would remain absent until Premier Benito Mussolini is satisfied that minor powers will raise no objection when the Italians come to present their credentials on behalf of Italy's King and Emperor.

In turn, the League may accept the credentials without mentioning "Emperor," which might imply recognition of the Italo-African empire created by annexation of Ethiopia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 18—Translating Premier Léon Blum's vigorous defense of democracy over the radio yesterday into a definite four-point diplomatic program, the French Government intends to begin at once negotiations destined to give practical effect to these measures for reenforcing peace, according to official circles here today.

The main points in this "democratic peace program" are as follows:

1. The French Government will reaffirm at Geneva that the proposed reforms must strengthen and not weaken the League. They must aim at making the League's collective security system more effective by speeding up the procedure and by plans for regional accords or mutual assistance.
2. The "Democratic and human conception of peace" defended by Mr. Blum implies progressive disarmament. France intends to make every effort at Geneva to revive the bureau of the disarmament conference, and, if this appears impracticable, to prepare a more modest plan of limiting armaments through publicity of defense budgets and exchange of naval- and air-building programs.
3. Clinging to the concept of the indivisibility of peace, the French Government maintains that the "only real and stable peace is a general peace." Accordingly, France vigorously rejects Herr Hitler's attempts at Nuremberg to break down the Franco-Russian alliance and is ready to study sympathetically any proposition tending to embody the essential factors of Franco-Soviet pact in a general accord, including Germany. Britain is believed here to be framing such proposal.
4. Nonintervention is not only to remain France's policy in regard to Spain, but is to become an important basis for French diplomatic action.

Spain, Danzig, Austria League's Problems: Page 3.

Syndicalists Demand Posts in Madrid Cabinet: Page 3.

World Notables Help Harvard Celebrate

By a Staff Photographer

President Roosevelt — James B. Conant — John Masefield

President Conant of Harvard Is Flanked by Dignitaries From British Universities With Overseers of the College Seated Directly Behind Him. Dr. Masefield, British Poet Laureat, Is Reading "Lines Suggested by the Tercentenary" to the Thousands of Alumni and Guests Assembled Before Him

Toledo's Alcazar Dynamited Under Madrid's Orders

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

TOLEDO, Spain, Sept. 18—The grim epic of Toledo's Alcazar entered its final chapter with blasts from two huge mines of TNT today.

Government militiamen, blasting one of the great castle's two remaining towers to dust, fought hand to hand with Fascists among the 1700 men, women and children who have held the Alcazar for two months.

The whole southwest tower of the ancient building disappeared with a roar, heard 20 miles away as one of three great mines, each packed with a ton of explosives, was touched off this morning.

For an hour before, Government artillery had poured heavy shells into the building from across the Tagus river which winds at the base of Toledo's granite foundations.

Another mine remained under what was left of the shattered fortress. It will be touched off, the attacking forces said, unless the Fascists in the dungeon-like pits below the Alcazar surrender.

One intrepid militiaman scaled the remains of the west wall and hung the Government tricolor from it.

The attackers hoped to storm the cellars at bayonet-point late today in an attempt to take the surviving defenders prisoners. In the event that Fascist fire makes this impossible, the Government will deliver a final warning to the insurgents to release their women and children, and the last two mines will then be set off.

What Is 'Non-Political' Trip? G. O. P. Asks—and This Is Reply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—President Roosevelt's trip to Cambridge and back is "nonpolitical." His trip to the drought area was "non-"nonpolitical"; and there will be "nonpolitical" trips in this campaign. The reasons for thus designating such journeys are economic, personal, and, yes—political.

John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, demanded in New York recently just who pays for the President's tours. The answer to that question is contained herewith, and it sheds light on the nonpolitical designation which the Executive puts on his trips when campaign matters are not directly mentioned.

Sources Are Different

When the tours are non-political, the cost of the carfare comes out of the treasury. When they are nonpolitical, the radio companies carry the addresses free.

On political tours, on the other hand, the money comes out of the president's pocket, or from the national committee. And on such tours the radio addresses have to go on time which is purchased from the big broadcasting corporations.

President Roosevelt exhausted his $25,000 personal allowance for travel, entertainment and incidentals last year and will probably run through it again this year. But the White House budget is now so arranged that in any case it is hard to distinguish between the President's regular twice-a-month check for his $75,000-a-year salary and the additional sum which comes to him for travel and entertainment. Originally the two amounts were kept separate, but now they are lumped together and in fact form part of the salary. To all effects and purposes the President has had his salary raised from $75,000 to $100,000.

Coolidge Staged "Strike"

The technical differentiation, however, is still made. The cost of a railway trip to the President is not great in any event, even though it develops into an eight-car special train. The Interstate Commerce commission decided that travel in a private car is necessary for the protection of the President.

This followed the action of Calvin Coolidge, whose thrifty nature was outraged by the necessity of paying for a special car out of his pocketbook. Mr. Coolidge virtually went on strike over the matter: A one-man, presidential strike. He purchased at one time regular quarters in an express train compartment car and proposed to travel under those circumstances, like a normal citizen. The railroad in question was tremendously upset. They said they could not protect him under those circumstances, and the Secret Service likewise intervened.

Train at Disposal

Mr. Coolidge won his strike. It was not directed against any particular railroad, but against the idea of putting the full cost of traveling upon the President. For the time being the respective railroads put a special train at his disposal, and agreed to pretend that it was the second section of one of its regular passenger trains. Then the I. C. C. intervened and agreed that a private car is a legitimate necessity for protecting the President's safety.

The actual cost to Mr. Roosevelt is not very heavy. He pays for a compartment—two tickets. On the recent drought trip this meant only about $500 for the entire trip. The President is generally accompanied by members of his family. He pays for Mrs. Roosevelt, for one or more of his sons, and for Elizabeth Roosevelt, his daughter-in-law, who acts as official hostess if Mrs. Roosevelt happens to be absent.

Though the President pays these expenses out of his pocket there is no real reason why he could not use government money. His travel-entertainment allowance is not segregated, and he is not required under law to make a separate accounting.

The President employs the standard Pullman company private car. Mr. Roosevelt has foregone the more luxurious car of Daniel O. Willard, which he used for a time, just as he no longer borrows the Vincent Astor yacht. The green-carpeted car has a lounge in the center, with room to serve a formal dinner for eight persons. At one end there is a kitchen and quarters for the servants, at the other end are the President's own bedroom and shower-bath, and a compartment and two berths.

The President's car is followed by a car full of officials and secret service men. The other cars on the train are filled with the press, photographers, motion picture men, railway and telegraph officials, who pay for their ride.

President Makes Decision

The same thing is true with respect to the radio. The broadcasting corporations agree to send out the major speeches of the President free, if he terms them "non-political," like the Harvard Tercentenary speech. Political speeches, on the other hand, must be paid for. Decision as to whether a speech is political or non-political is left to the President himself. Because of the dual capacity of the President, as head of the State and also head of a party, the fine distinction between the two types of speech is sometimes hard to draw.

1000 Expeditions Mark Exploration Of the Upper Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Reading of Dr. Robert A. Millikan's paper on unmanned balloon experiments as one of the highlights of the recent Harvard university tercentenary natural science program recalled the colorful history of this method of upper-air exploration as chronicled here by L. E. Wood of Dr. Millikan's California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Millikan's dissertation revealed the import of his study earlier this year from his San Antonio (Texas) base: cosmic rays increase in intensity according to the height above the surface of the earth. Also, the rays, of which the noted physicist is a chief proponent, are composed principally of units of matter called photons, a contention he had theorized and which the flights confirmed.

Texas Balloons

The balloons over Texas are the latest investigations to be reported in the quest for exact knowledge of the stratosphere's phenomena. One group of four balloons carrying an electroscope soared more than 92,000 feet, penetrating 98.3 per cent of the earth's atmosphere, Dr. Millikan pointed out. Each balloon, made of rubber, measured one meter in diameter before inflated with hydrogen, and they all expanded to about 15 feet in diameter in the thinner air of the upper levels.

Mr. Wood, who is a familiar figure in the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics here, reports that the highest altitude yet recorded is the 20.3-mile mark attained in 1913 with

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Economics in the Campaign

Understanding the Function of Money—The Inflationist Followers of Mr. Lemke—An Analogy From the World of Physics

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

FULLY 99 per cent of the economic cure-alls which have flowed across this desk in these last few years have had to do with money. Many of the authors lay down the preliminary definition that money is merely a means of payment. It is, they truly say, a medium for exchanging goods and services. And yet, before I come to the last page of their dissertations, I find that they are nothing but plans for manufacturing money. They wish to apply many of the ideas struck off in glittering profusion by the heterogeneous followers of Mr. Lemke. In short, their schemes are inflation devices.

Function of Money

Perhaps the best method of understanding the function of money in keeping society at work is by analogy. Think of Faraday's theory of electromagnetic induction. Electric currents are induced in a coil of wire by the movement of magnets in front of the wire. The magnets, however, do not touch the wire at any point. You cannot find the origin of the current within the coil of wire. The electric current is not produced by the copper wire or anything touching it. The wire is only a carrier, a go-between, a middleman—just like money.

The wire is of course important. You must have wire of suitable di-electric strength to bear the strength of the current. You must have a sufficient length of it so that the current can be carried to its destination.

Apply this thought to the function of money in keeping people employed. Money must be suitable, i. e., cheap, and sufficient. In the twenties, according to Prof. Lauchlin Currie, this ideal was not maintained. In an effort to damp down speculation in real estate and stocks, Federal Reserve authorities made money dearer. Professor Currie makes out a case to show that such action slowed down the economic machine. However that may be, wire money became inadequate as the machine ran down, because banks closed right and left, and money supplies were correspondingly contracted. The shortage by the time Mr. Roosevelt assumed office was obvious.

Entered as Deflationist

Mr. Roosevelt was not sure then that there was anything wrong with the wire. He appealed to the country as a deflationist. He entered the White House as a deflationist. The New Deal was definitely deflationary—moving toward restriction of production, the creation of cartels or monopolies within the NRA codes, the raising of labor costs and taxes in anticipation of profits. Mr. Roosevelt locked up over $5,000,000,000 of deposit money in the banks that failed to pass the reopening test.

At the time this further contraction of money passed almost unnoticed by American commentators. A remarkable article in the "Economic Forum" stood almost alone in its perceptiveness. The central idea of the New Deal, said the writer, B. H. Inness Brown, was "insufficient spending by the poor, *rather than by the community as a whole.*" Elsewhere there was a pretty general notion of what was wrong. In Britain the failure of so many banks to reopen was called "the most crushing blow of deflation the United States has yet received." In France, G. Boris wrote a book about it. In *La Revolution Roosevelt*, he said of the March-July, 1933, recovery, "The Roosevelt administration received it at first with a mixture of satisfaction and fear, without grasping entirely its causes and significance. If they had understood it, they would have taken advantage of this psychological start to proceed as quickly as possible with a monetary expansion which had been made indispen-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Sept. 18

Nationalism—Swords Clink Under Peace Banners

Nationalism speaks. Its spokesmen—Adolf Hitler for Germany, Premier Blum for France, Defense Commissar Clemence Voroshiloff for Russia. The militantly rattled sword is partially sheathed in the scabbard of peaceful professions.

Commissar Voroshiloff, speaking in Moscow at the conclusion of the Red Army maneuvers, states Russia will never tolerate an aggressor on its soil. It will be strong enough to crush swiftly its enemies in their own territory. Withal, Russia stands ready to demobilize its immense army into the factories of peace if its neighbors will do likewise. Thus the Commissar speaks in accents of proud nationalism and provides Russia's answer to Hitler's Nuremberg coveting of Soviet soil.

Premier Blum, ever the French rationalist, asks for peace, defends democracy, reaffirms French friendship for Russia. Premier Blum, the wealthy Socialist, dwelling in his ivory tower of idealism, injects strong realism into his pacifism. In defense, an aggressor would find France solidified, he warns.

Führer Hitler, who has been for weeks in uniform speaking to thousands of men in uniform, addresses the Fifth Army Corps near Würzburg, extols the "strong fist," states that Germany wants peace.

Thus national leaders are militantly prepared against each other, all devoutly claiming that they want peace.

Fliers Found—Two Lost Month in Canadian Wilds

The Royal Canadian Air Force fliers, like the Mounties, "get their man"; only in this instance the quarry are as happy about it as the pursuers.

Flight Lieut. Sheldon Coleman and Aircraftsman J. Fortey are found after a month's fruitless combing of the Canadian wilds. Located at Point Lake, in the Northwest Territories, their rescuers picked up their trail when they discovered an empty gasoline drum. The drum, found 75 miles east of Point Lake, announced that the fliers had just enough gas for an hour's flying and that they would continue south for 35 minutes and then land. It was this clue that enabled the searchers to find the lost men.

Blum—Sets Big Tasks for France

Premier Blum within and without France has set himself mighty tasks.

Settlement of the Lille textile strike yesterday, reposed upon the Gov-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Roosevelt And Conant Pleas Climax Tercentenary

Free Speech and Liberty Stressed at Harvard Celebrations

Honor Degrees Given Savants

Delegates of 502 Colleges, and Bay State Governor Among Those Present

By Herbert B. Nichols

Harvard '32

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18—A plea—a prayer—that educational and governmental institutions may be maintained in a manner that permits and encourages members of the human family to enjoy freedom of thought, to explore for truth and to evaluate new ideas was voiced here today by two noted Americans one, President Roosevelt, a leader in political life, the other, James B. Conant, president of Harvard, a leader in education.

This plea, with its recognition that freedom of thought is as essential and even more consequential than freedom of the body was the climax of Harvard's celebration of its 300th anniversary.

Medieval Splendor

Both utterances were a part of the day's program that went along without deviation despite a cold rain that drenched the speakers as well as the auditors, who were gowned and cowled in all the splendor of medieval and modern academic ceremonial robes.

All the world of higher education sent learned representatives from every important institution on any continent. More than 15,000 Harvard alumni converged on Cambridge, Mass., to storm the gates of Harvard yard.

554 Delegates Attend

In all there were 554 delegates representing some 502 institutions. These together with the faculties of Harvard and distinguished officials of state led by the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, '04, were seated on the vast stage of the open-air Tercentenary theater.

Prof. Saleh Hashem Attia of Al-Azhar university, Cairo, Egypt, represented ancient Egypt and a learned institution dating back to the year 970.

It took the long procession more than an hour and a half to march into the theater and take seats. Despite the rain which at times threatened to send the dignitaries into Sanders theater and alumni to radio-equipped halls, the program was continued as scheduled. Charles Francis Adams, as chief marshal, led the procession while in the ranks followed the medieval yellow and red silks of Bologna, Paris, Oxford and Cambridge, the greatest company of scholars ever assembled in the United States.

62 Honorary Degrees

The 62 recipients of honorary degrees wore ermine trimmed black gowns, judges wore wigs and other legal regalia, Spanish university representatives wore their own particular tight-laced uniforms. In direct contrast to these costumes, were the sandals and loose-flowing robes of a Buddhist scholar, Prof. Takizo Takasugi of Waseda university, Tokyo; the black mortarboards of American scholars alternated with gold and yellow crowns, the soft tam o'shanters of British universities and the white turbans of India. The University of Iceland sent its representative and the Vatican City its "Pontificia Academia Scientarum."

Admission tickets to these exercises were scarcer than Harvard-Yale football pasteboards which have been known to sell as high as $300 a pair. For scholars and fortunate alumni there were single tickets of admittance—for all others—none.

This was very much in contrast with the situation last night, when the public was invited to help undergraduates in their own celebrations. One of the most elaborate fireworks displays in history centered activity along the Charles river and for nearly three miles of riverfront it seemed as though all Boston and Cambridge turned out to see the fun. As soon as it became dark, a barge bearing John Harvard's statue in effigy and the Harvard band moved slowly upstream from Boston, escorted by a flotilla of other craft. Tieing up at the Weld boathouse, an hour of pyrotechnics followed, climaxing in a magnificent display of the Harvard coat-of-arms done in flaming crimson and gold. Until 10 o'clock, when an undergraduate parade entered, Harvard yard was as quiet as a country church yard at midnight.

Activities in Yard

Today, however, all activities are centered in the yard, largely occupied by the great Tercentenary theater. Gov. James M. Curley arrived with his military staff, escorted by a troop of lancers in full dress.

Shortly after the arrival of President Roosevelt and the seating of dignitaries, the bells of Southwark cathedral were heard in the theater, radioed from London, Eng. South-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Dr. Conant Asks Tolerance To Permit Freedom of Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18—Deliberately turning away from the illustrious past which Harvard is celebrating in its Tercentenary, and casting his eyes far ahead of the school's present, President James B. Conant today peered into the future and forthrightly cast Harvard's lot on the side of those who demand "unmolested inquiry" no matter how heretical such inquiry may be.

In an oration designed to be the principal feature of a program of speeches, including one by the President of the United States, Dr. Conant several times trod close, as some observers believed, to the toes of the President himself, who sat near by and applauded Dr. Conant. Some foreign governments also appeared to have been charged with hampering intellectual freedom.

The high point of Dr. Conant's oration, to judge by the applause of the 15,000 persons who crowded into Harvard Yard, came about two thirds of the way through his speech. Completing some remarks on the future of academics in American colleges, he turned to the question of development of a national culture. To develop this, he said, one condition is absolutely essential.

"This," he says, "is absolute freedom of discussion, absolutely unmolested inquiry. We must have a spirit of tolerance which allows the expression of all opinions, however heretical they may appear. Since the seventeenth century this has been achieved in the realm of religion. Statements believed to be erroneous are met openly and fairly by counter arguments. But there is no persecution; there has been an end to religious bigotry in this country, and there are no signs of its return.

"Will the same conditions prevail in the future when political and economic problems are examined? Unfortunately there are ominous signs that a new form of bigotry may arise. This is most serious, for we cannot develop the unifying educational forces we so sorely need unless all matters may be openly discussed. The origin of the Constitution, for example, or the functioning of the three branches of the Federal Government."

At this point loud applause broke out in the throng. Many of those present wore Landon sunflowers, and it was presumed that they took what Dr. Conant was saying as an expression of disapproval of any trend away from the Constitution or full support of the Supreme Court.

That President Roosevelt did not himself so interpret it, or regard it as any reflection upon the conduct of his own administration, was indicated by his own hearty applause. The interruption threw Dr. Conant off his stride and he waited until quiet was restored before completing his sentence. Then he added, "the forces of modern captalism, must be dissected as fearlessly as the geologist examines the origin of the rocks.

"On this point," Dr. Conant declared, "there can be no compromise; we are either afraid of heresy or we are not. If we are afraid, there will be no adequate discussion of the genesis of our national life; the door will be shut to the development of a culture which will satisfy our needs.

"Harvard was founded by dissenters. Before two generations had passed there was a general dissent from the first dissent. Heresy has long been in the air. We are proud of the freedom which has made this possible even when we most dislike some particular form of heresy we may encounter.

Dr. Conant again gripped the attention of many of his auditors when he touched upon some of the spiritual aspects of learning.

"When the Puritan," he said, "wrote Veritas upon the open books, they had in mind two paths by which truth could be obtained: one, revelation as interpreted with the aid of human reason; the other, the advancement of knowledge and learning. Bacon expressed the spirit of the age which was to follow when he declared that a man cannot 'search too far or be too well studied in the book of God's word, or in the book of God's work, but rather let men endeavor an endless progress or proficience in both.'

"In the present century a French mathematician wrote, 'The search for truth should be the goal of our activities; it is the sole end worthy of them. . . . If we wish more and more to free man from material cares, it is that he may be able to employ the liberty obtained in the study and contemplation of truth. . . . When I speak of truth,' he continued, 'I refer to scientific truth but also moral truth of which what we call justice is only one aspect. . . . Whosoever loves the one cannot help loving the other.'

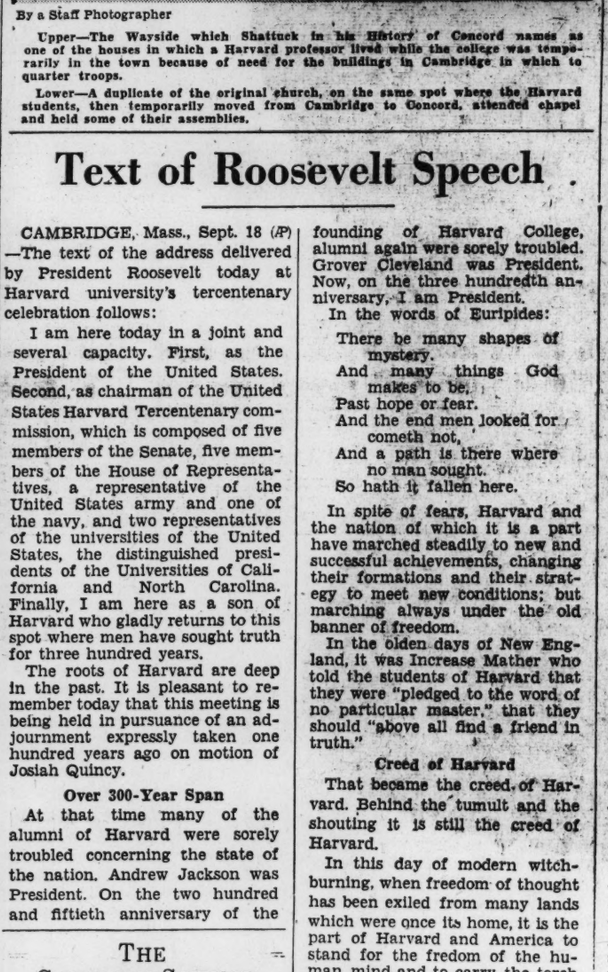
"Speaking of a university as a 'society of learned men,' he defined their goal as 'the incessant, quiet, single-minded search after new truth, the condition for both the material and intellectual progress of the nation and the race.' The intellectual progress of the race—during the coming century of academic history what gifts will the American people bring to further this great advance? A hundred years from today the record will be read. With humility but with hope we look forward to that moment. May it then be manifest to all that the universities of this country have led the way to new light, and may the nation give thanks that Harvard was founded."

Siege of Boston Sent Harvard to Concord in 1775-76

Upper—The Jones House which was used by Harvard at the time the college was moved to Concord.

Lower—Harvard, Stoughton and Massachusetts Halls from a print made in 1726. At the time of the Revolutionary activities in New England, Stoughton and Massachusetts were standing, Harvard having burned in 1764. Stoughton was razed in 1780 but Massachusetts still remains. Troops were quartered in Stoughton and Massachusetts Halls.

By a Staff Photographer



Upper—The Wayside which Shattuck in his History of Concord names as one of the houses in which a Harvard professor lived while the college was temporarily in the town because of need for the buildings in Cambridge in which to quarter troops.

Lower—A duplicate of the original church, on the same spot where the Harvard students, then temporarily moved from Cambridge to Concord, attended chapel and held some of their assemblies.

College's long record at Cambridge broken only once when Colonial troops under Washington assembled at the college town in move to force evacuation of the British troops.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18—Harvard College does not have an uninterrupted record of 300 years in Cambridge.

For one academic year, from September, 1775, to June, 1776, faculty and students carried on their studies at Concord, Mass.

The college was fortunate enough to come through the years of the Revolution practically unscathed. In 1775 students who did not don uniforms vacated to make room for the Massachusetts Militia. On June 15, in that year, the Provincial Congress removed the library and "philosophical apparatus" to Andover, and on July 2, George Washington, who had spent the night before in Wadsworth House, took command of the troops of the united colonies on Cambridge Common.

Move to Concord

College degrees that year were conferred by a "general diploma" and in September it was decided to move the college to Concord "as a proper place for convening its Seminary of Learning." The academic year began Oct. 1.

Professors and students were scattered throughout the village. Twelve students, according to early records, brought to light by the historian Shattuck, lived at the home of Dr. Lee. Recitations were held in the courthouse and the meetinghouse.

President Samuel Langdon lived at Dr. Minot's—which later became the Middlesex Hotel. Professor Sewell lived at James Jones' house, Professor Wigglesworth at the Bates house on Bedford road, and Professor Winthrop at Darius Merriman's. Other members of the faculty that year included Dr. Ripley, 62 years a minister of Concord; Dr. Hurd, for 55 years town physician, and Jonathan Fay, 33 years a practicing lawyer.

Memorial Presented

When the college prepared to move back to Cambridge, the following memorial was presented to the town fathers:

Concord, June 12, 1776.

At a meeting of the president, professors and tutors of Harvard college, it was voted that the following address of thanks be presented by the president to the selectmen, the gentlemen of the committee and other gentlemen and inhabitants of the town of Concord, who have favored the college with their encouragement and assistance in its removal to this town, by providing accommodations.

Gentlemen—The assistance you have afforded us in obtaining accommodations for this society here, when Cambridge was filled with the glorious army of freemen, which was assembled to hazard their lives in their country's cause, and our removal from thence became necessary, demands our grateful acknowledgments.

We have observed with pleasure the many tokens of your friendship to the college, and particularly thank you for the use of your public buildings. We hope the scholars while here have not dishonored themselves and the society by any incivilities or indecencies of behavior and that you will readily forgive any errors which may be attributed to the inadvertence of youth.

May God reward you with all his blessing, grant us a quiet resettlement in our ancient seat to which we are now returning, preserve America from slavery and establish and continue religion, leaving liberty, peace and the happiest government in these American colonies to the end of the world.

Samuel Langdon,
President.
per order.

War clouds had not entirely disappeared in the following year but a threat, in 1777, to have Burgoyne's troops lodged in the college buildings, pending their transportation to Europe, was resisted, and from then on Harvard was rooted in Cambridge.

Text of Roosevelt Speech

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP)—The text of the address delivered by President Roosevelt today at Harvard university's tercentenary celebration follows:

I am here today in a joint and several capacity. First, as the President of the United States. Second, as chairman of the United States Harvard Tercentenary commission, which is composed of five members of the Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, a representative of the United States army and one of the navy, and two representatives of the universities of the United States, the distinguished presidents of the Universities of California and North Carolina. Finally, I am here as a son of Harvard who gladly returns to this spot where men have sought truth for three hundred years.

The roots of Harvard are deep in the past. It is pleasant to remember today that this meeting is being held in pursuance of an adjournment expressly taken one hundred years ago on motion of Josiah Quincy.

Over 300-Year Span

At that time many of the alumni of Harvard were sorely troubled concerning the state of the nation. Andrew Jackson was President. On the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, alumni again were sorely troubled. Grover Cleveland was President. Now, on the three hundredth anniversary, I am President.

In the words of Euripides:

There be many shapes of mystery.
And many things God makes to be.
Past hope or fear.
And the end men looked for cometh not,
And a path is there where no man sought.
So hath it fallen here.

In spite of fears, Harvard and the nation of which it is a part have marched steadily to new and successful achievements, changing their formations and their strategy to meet new conditions; but marching always under the old banner of freedom.

In the olden days of New England, it was Increase Mather who told the students of Harvard that they were "pledged to the word of no particular master," that they should "above all find a friend in truth."

Creed of Harvard

That became the creed of Harvard. Behind the tumult and the shouting it is still the creed of Harvard.

In this day of modern witch-burning, when freedom of thought has been exiled from many lands which were once its home, it is the part of Harvard and America to stand for the fredom of the human mind and to carry the torch of truth.

The truth is great and will prevail. For centuries that grand old saying has been a rock of support for persecuted men.

But it depends on men's tolerance, self-restraint and devotion to freedom, not only for themselves but also for others, whether the truth will prevail through free research, free discussion and the free intercourse of civilized men, or will prevail only after suppression and suffering—when none cares whether it prevails or not.

Love of liberty and freedom of thought is a most admirable attribute of Harvard. But it is not an exclusive possession of Harvard or of any other university in America. Love of liberty and freedom of thought are as profound in the homes, on the farms and in the factories of this country as in any university. Liberty is the air Americans breathe. Our government is based on the belief that a people can be both strong and free, that civilized men need no restraint but that imposed by themselves against abuse of freedom. Nevertheless, it is the peculiar task of Harvard and every other university and college in this country to foster and maintain not only freedom within its own walls, but also tolerance, self-restraint, fair dealing and devotion to the truth throughout America.

Rendered Service

Many students who have come to Harvard in the past have left it with inquiring and open minds, ready to render service to the nation. They have been given much and from them much has been expected. They have rendered great service.

It is, I am confident, of the inner essence of Harvard that its sons have fully participated in each great drama of our nation's history. They have met the challenge of the event; they have seen in the challenge opportunity to fulfill the end the university exists to serve. As the Chief Executive of the nation I bring you the solicitation of our people. In the name of the American nation I venture to ask you to cherish its traditions and to fulfill its highest opportunities.

The nation needs from Harvard today men like Charles William Eliot, William James, and Justice Holmes, who made their minds swords in the service of American freedom.

They served America with courage, wisdom and human understanding. They were without hatred, malice or selfishness. They were civilized gentlemen.

Distinguished Past

The past of Harvard has been deeply distinguished. This university will never fail to produce its due proportion of those judged successful by the common standard of success. Of such the world has need. But to produce that type is not, I am sure, the ultimate justification that you would make for Harvard. Rather do we here search for the atmosphere in which men are produced who have either the rare quality or vision or the ability to appreciate the significance of vision when it appears. Where there is vision, there is tolerance; and where there is tolerance, there is peace. And I beg you to think of tolerance and peace not as indifferent and neutral virtues but as active and positive principles.

I am not, you will observe, conceiving the university as a mere spectator of the great national and international drama in which all of us, despite ourselves, are involved. Here are to be trained not lawyers and doctors merely, not teachers and businessmen merely; here is to be trained in the fullest sense—man.

Harvard should train men to be citizens in that high Athenian sense which compels a man to live his life unceasingly aware that its civic significance is its most abiding, and that the rich individual diversity of the truly civilized state is born only of the wisdom to choose ways to achieve which do not hurt one's neighbors.

I am asking the sons of Harvard to dedicate themselves not only to the perpetuation, but also to the enlargement of that spirit. To pay ardent reverence to the past, but to recognize no less the direction of the future; to understand philosophies we do not accept and hopes we find it difficult to share; to account the service of mankind the highest ambition a man can follow, and to know that there is no calling so humble that it cannot be instinct with that ambition; never to be indifferent to what may affect our neighbors; always as Coleridge said, to put truth in the first place and not in the second; these I would affirm are the qualities by which the "real" is distinguished from the "nominal" scholar.

It is only when we have attained this philosophy that we can "above all find a friend in truth." When America is dedicated to that end by the common will of all her citizens, then America can accomplish her highest ideals. To the measure that Harvard participates in that dedication, Harvard will be justified of her effort, her purpose, and her success in the fourth century of her life.

Store Wage Scale Adopted in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Minimum wage regulations adopted recently for retail stores in the province were announced in the Ontario Gazette, payments varying on a population basis. In Toronto experienced employees are to receive the old $12.50 minimum per week. Inexperienced workers must receive a minimum of $10 a week for the first six months, $11 a week for the second six months and then the regular minimum of $12.50.

In Ottawa, Hamilton London and Windsor, the minimum wage for experienced employees is set at $12 a week, and for inexperienced workers the schedule is the same as that for Toronto.

In Ottawa, Hamilton, London and corporated urban communities of from 10,000 to 50,000, the minimum wage for experienced employees is $11, and for inexperienced help $9 for the first six months, $10 for the second six months and then $11. In centers of from 4000 to 10,000, the minimum weekly wage for experienced hely is set at $10, in centers of from 1000 to 4000, the weekly wage for experienced help is to be $9 and in places below 1000 population $8 a week.

Toronto Lays Corner-Stone Of New Stock Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Events in the history of the Toronto Stock Exchange which was founded fifteen years before Confederation, were reviewed by Dr. H. A. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, as he laid the corner-stone of the new Toronto Stock Exchange building here recently. With the recent merger of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the old Standard Stock and Mining Exchange it has become the second largest exchange on the continent, being second only to New York.

Dr. Bruce paid tribute both to the men and women who are opening up the prosperous northland and also to members of the exchange who have made available the supplies of capital necessary for this work. Total mineral production in Canada was $310,000,000, almost reaching the 1929 record, but the value of metallic minerals produced was $67,000,000 greater than in 1929, and this was made possible through the northern development.

Canadian Jurist Sounds Warning Of Democracy's Peril

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The peace of the world is on the verge of disaster, and the time may come sooner than expected when the English-speaking nations must act together, was the warning voiced by Sir William Mulock, long Chief Justice of Canada, in making a plea for the preservation of democracy. He suggested that the security of the world rests on the shoulders of the British Empire and United States. He briefly discussed the dangers of communism and fascism.

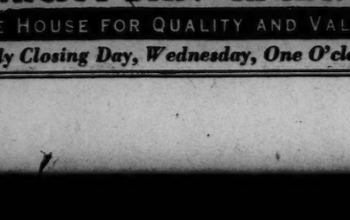
Sir William, who has been a leader in Canadian life for generations, was guest of honor at a dinner given by the publishers of the Encyclopedia Britannica, and was presented with the first bound-in-Canada set. He said that he was reminded that the publication was the product of the industries of Great Britain, the United States and Canada—countries linked together by close friendship. Sir William received the initial set bound by Garden City Press, Gardenville, Quebec, the fabrikoid for which was supplied by Canadian Industries, Ltd., and manufactured by them in Canada.

MAC FARLANE LANG'S
LATEST SUCCESS
TOASTED WHEAT
* Contains no added Sugar
* All that nature wants is there
Sold Everywhere 1/- Cartons
Also Half Tins 3½lbs. 5/2

CARDIFF, WALES
Always something Original & Individual in Ladies Wear at
SAMUEL HALL LIMITED
— Exclusive —
but not expensive
Noted for Household Linens
Cardiff, Wales

Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showroom and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

GRANT'S
HIGH STREET . CROYDON
Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear, Linen, Soft Furnishings, Furniture, China, Glass, Hardware, Electrical Fittings.
Radio, Men's Wear, Trunks, Sports Equipment, Toys, Stationery, etc., etc.
Potter MITCHAM PRODUCTS
& Moore's LAVENDER Est. 1749

RICHMOND, SURREY
IT COSTS LESS TO SHOP AT WRIGHTS
Established Over Half a Century
Telephone Richmond 3601

RICHMOND'S SHOPPING CENTRE
The Directors of Messrs. Wright Bros., Ltd., Richmond cordially invite you to their
GALA WEEK and FESTIVAL of FASHION
at Richmond's Most Progressive Modern Store
commencing Monday, OCTOBER 5th, 1936
and to visit their
FURNITURE EXHIBITION
in their New Depository at Denton Rd., East Twickenham
(Opposite the Sports Ice Drome near Richmond Bridge)
The Exhibition will be opened at 12 noon on October 5th by HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR OF RICHMOND
(Councillor P. H. Goodwin, J. P.), supported by the Mayoress, and will continue daily throughout the month of October.
WRIGHT BROS LTD RICHMOND
THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY AND VALUE
Early Closing Day, Wednesday, One O'clock

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

'Crepe Silmyra'
Rich, Artificial Silk Crepe-de-Chine
Obtainable in 40 shades, also White and Black, 36 inches wide
Per yard, 2/-
SHINNERS Ltd.
HIGH STREET, SURREY
SUTTON ENGLAND

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST
Don't Fail to See
PLUMMERS FAMOUS "GUINEA" DRESSING GOWN
in Art. Satin and Art. Taffeta.
Stitched in Charming Quilted Designs
21/- Woman's Size
FOLKESTONE
HASTINGS
EASTBOURNE
BRIGHTON
SOUTHAMPTON
BOSCOMBE
BOURNEMOUTH
WEYMOUTH
Plummers
PLUMMER ROODS LTD.
The Finest Value Obtainable on the South Coast

SUNDAY
General Motors Concert
ERNO RAPEE
CONDUCTOR
THE DON COSSACKS
FAMOUS RUSSIAN MALE CHORUS
GUEST ARTISTS
WEAF—10 P. M.
N.B.C. RED NETWORK—COAST TO COAST

ENGROSSMENTS
Hand Lettered and Illuminated on "Sheepskins" for presentation at the
HARVARD TERCENTENARY
Martin Diploma Co.
87 Summer St., Boston HANcock 5895
Call, telephone or write for information regarding Testimonials of Appreciation, Anniversary Felicitations, Honorary Memberships, Resolutions, etc.

PINEWOOD HOTEL
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA
Absolutely fireproof
"LARGEST AND FINEST on ocean front. September and October the most delightful months of the year. Attractive fall rates."

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins October 10

TO NEW YORK
AND TO BE CERTAIN OF COMPLETE HOTEL ENJOYMENT, COME TO THE SHELTON! NOT ONLY THE USUAL HOTEL LUXURIES, BUT EXTRA FEATURES OF A SWIMMING POOL, GYMNASIUM, LIBRARY, SOLARIUM, ROOF TERRACE. IN THE GRAND CENTRAL ZONE, WHERE EVERYTHING IS NEAR. $3 DAILY FOR ROOM WITH BATH.
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVENUE at 49th STREET, NEW YORK

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Refined in U.S.A.

Demand
Domino Package Sugars—clean—pure cane—refined at home

R. E. Scribner, Inc.
Successors to Lester E. Smith
1770 MASS. AVENUE
LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. LEX. 0326
Deliveries Made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

The Famous Birdseye Frosted Foods
A revelation to those who are unacquainted with their values—a delight to those who well know their goodness, high quality and economy.

Specials This Week
Raspberries ....bx 25c
Strawberries ....bx 27c
Full Ripened Sliced and Sweetened 4 Servings
Asparagus Tips.....bx 35c
Baby Lima Beans..bx 25c
Cut Corn.....bx 19c
Green Peas.....bx 25c
Garden Fresh 4 Servings
Red Perch Fillets....lb 29c (Ocean Fresh Boneless)

Meat Department
Meats that are consistently high in quality—Prices that allow you to enjoy the very finest, at a saving.
BEEF—U. S. Govt. inspected, extra fancy heavy steer beef, from young, pure bred beef cattle.
LAMB—Swift's Premium and Morrell's highest quality.
POULTRY—Top grade selection always—extra fancy milk fatted chickens and fowl, strictly fresh dressed.
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast.....49c lb
Boned Fine Rib Roast.....35c lb
Face Rump Roast.....33c lb
Bottom Round (Pot) Roast.....31c lb
Boneless Chuck (Pot) Roast.....29c lb
Swift's Premium Short Cut Lamb Legs (lower leg and part of rump bone removed).....35c lb
Extra Fancy Selected Broiling, Frying, Roasting Chickens, 3 and 4 lb.....33c lb
Fowl, 3 and 4 lb.....29c lb

Fish Department
Haddock, Mackerel, Halibut, Swordfish, Salmon, Oysters, Clams, Scallops, etc.
All fish strictly ocean fresh daily from the Boston Fish Piers.

Fruit and Vegetable Department
Extra Fancy Flame Tokay Grapes 15c lb; 2/25c
Extra Fancy Thompson Seedless Grapes .....15c lb; 2/25c
Sweet, Very Juicy Cal. Oranges..39c doz
Florida Grapefruit.....10c ea; 3/25c
Native Potatoes.....39c pk (15 lbs)
Native Onions.....6 lbs 19c
Native Yellow Corn .....29c doz
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice.....#5 tins 29c

Howard's Famous Food Products
Howard's Mayonnaise.....8 oz jar 23c
Howard's Mayonnaise.....16 oz jar 39c
Howard's Mustard Pickles...14 oz jar 19c
Howard's Piccalilli .....14 oz jar 19c
Howard's Pure Strawberry, Raspberry, Pineapple Preserves.....16 oz jar 25c
32 oz jar 39c

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Exotic aromas arose from perfumed handkerchiefs waved under young gentlemen's noses by lovely ladies clothed in organdie and lace.
2. Sing, sink, sank, tank, talk.
3. Waste, haste, paste, baste, taste, caste.
4. NEIGHBORLY
   1234567890
5. C and LE (candle)

Spain, Danzig and Austria Loom as League's Problems; Locarno Left to Diplomacy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 18—The 93th session of the League Council opened today under the presidency of Manuel Rivas Vicuna, the Chilean delegate.

Recent events, it is impossible to disguise, have cast their shadows over the League. Its failure in Ethiopia, civil revolt in Spain, the growing tension between Germany and Russia, are all factors which subdue the enthusiasm of previous gatherings. Yet there is a quiet resolve to overcome obstacles by prudent and appropriate decisions.

Austria Wants Release

In finance there is the request by Austria to be released from League tutelage, following the resignation of the League representative, Rost Van Tonningen, from his Vienna post.

Has the time really come when Austria can be freed from League control? Obviously such a move might bring it into closer co-operation with Germany.

The committee is divided and it is considered desirable to consult the powers which guaranteed loans to Austria.

In economics, the committee, on French initiative, has suggested the possibility of another world conference.

League Reform

On the proposed reform of the League covenant, the Council reports to the Assembly, but it is felt that more delay for reflection and negotiations is needed.

The Locarno is an item on the agenda which appears outdated, so much has happened since Germany violated the Versailles Treaty by remilitarization of the Rhineland in March last. The situation is entirely new and is considered one for private conversations between delegates rather than for public discussion.

Danzig Inactive

Inaction is the keynote in respect to Danzig. The incident of the alleged discourtesy of a German warship commander to the high commissioner of the League in failing to visit him is regarded as comparatively trivial. And Rapporteur Anthony Eden hasn't thought it expedient to bring before the Council much more serious questions, such as those of the defiance of the Danzig Senate and the preparations for repudiation of League control.

Pressure on Portugal

Pressure is being put here on Portugal to induce it to attend the sessions in London on non-intervention in Spain. The League itself in these circumstances, despite the urging of Spanish Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo, does not wish to pronounce on the civil revolt in Spain.

Two other conferences are in the meanwhile going on here. One is the intergovernmental conference for the conclusion of a convention on radio diffusion in the interests of peace.

Minorities Confer

The other conference is less official. It is of nationalities, or rather of minorities.

This conference is bringing out one of the gravest problems in Europe. This problem led to war in 1914 and today there are compact and homogeneous racial groups in many parts of the continent clamoring for their freedom from oppression.

As to Locarno

What steps, if any, are to be taken in regard to the violation of the Locarno treaty signed by Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, Oct. 16, 1925? If the Pact is looked upon as obsolete, what new arrangement designed to assure the peace of Europe, can now be made? It would seem that coercive and punitive measures can be absolutely ruled out.

There are aspects of this problem which undoubtedly directly interest the League; but there are other aspects which have been treated as concerning primarily the signatory powers, and therefore better not dealt with by the general community of nations.

When Germany last year introduced compulsory military service in defiance of its engagements, the League Council took up the matter at the request of France, and passed a resolution of condemnation. Subsequent events have shown that such a course serves very little purpose. It did not prevent Germany from making two new moves, the first on March 7 when it occupied the Rhineland, which was demilitarized not only under the Versailles Treaty but under the voluntary Treaty of Locarno, the second when in August of this year Germany ordained the military system of universal two years' service.

The first step was certainly contrary to international law, but it nevertheless at once appeared impossible for Britain to support France in any drastic steps such as the French Government advocated, which might lead to war.

Germany's Case

Morally Germany had a case. It was keeping strictly within its own frontiers. Moreover, the French had heavily militarized their own frontier—by the concrete and steel fortifications known as "the Maginot Line"—and could hardly expect Germany to remain defenseless forever. And, in addition, the French had entered into a military alliance (ostensibly "within the framework of the League") with Russia, and Germany regarded this gesture as an attempt at encirclement.

But Adolf Hitler was careful to accompany his remilitarization of the Rhineland with a definite peace offer for 25 years. The French ministers, Albert Sarraut and Pierre-Etienne Flandin, instead of welcoming the offer, declared that they could not negotiate under the menace of German cannon. It was the business of Britain to temporize, to avert any irreparable blunder; and after a League Council meeting in London, Franco-British military conversations were held, and a questionnaire, perhaps not well advised in itself but useful in that it made for delay, was presented by Britain to Germany. To this questionnaire Germany did not reply, but fierce national passions were thus allowed to abate in France.

The excuse for the introduction of two years' military service in Germany, which gives Germany about 1,000,000 men under arms in peace time—the largest army, except that of Russia, in Europe—was likewise distrust of Russia. The civil revolt in Spain was alleged to be, in part, the work of Russia, or rather of the Third Internationale, which strives for revolution by every possible means. Needless to say, there was again considerable commotion in France, which was wedded to Russia, and had a "Front Populaire" government—that is to say, a Government supported by Communists, Socialists, and Radicals—similar to that of Spain.

The Spanish, under Gen. Francisco Franco, won, on the other hand, the sympathies of Germany.

There appeared to be shaping in Europe Franco-Russian and Germano-Italian blocs, and there was no certainty as to the British attitude.

Blum's Approach

Yet Léon Blum, the Socialist Prime Minister of France, has repeatedly urged peace with Germany—peace not based on the texts of treaties, their violations or interpretations, but on the realities of reasonable relations. And he could hardly take up a hostile attitude toward Herr Hitler, who, while proclaiming Germany's right to prepare for attack, also expressed his desire to come to an agreement.

M. Blum urged that the problem, apparently insoluble, should be approached from the angle of disarmament. Now that the nations were armed more or less equally or at any rate were free to arm equally—why should they not simultaneously consent to proportionate reductions in armaments?

There is something piquant in the possibility of a Franco-German understanding, since M. Blum is the first Jewish Prime Minister in France, and National Socialist Germany is anti-Semite.

Italy Is Now Ready

In the earlier discussions, Italy, then under the imposition of "sanctions" (a fact which created a favorable opportunity for Germany) declined to participate, and did not address the proposed letter to France assuring it of its support. But Italy is now ready, with the lifting of "sanctions," to resume its place in the European concert of powers.

The resolution passed by the League Council which met in London, March 19, at the request of Belgium and France, was merely to the effect that a breach of Article 43 of the Versailles Treaty had been committed, and instructed the League's Secretary-General to communicate the finding. In view of the stern demands of M. Flandin, who is reported unofficially to have spoken of French mobilization, this was an anticlimax.

On March 24 another resolution was passed by the Council simply postponing the matter, until "conversations" among the Locarno powers should be concluded.

Has Not Stopped Work

A suggestion that the question of the Rhineland should be sent to the World Court was rejected by Germany.

A demand for the withdrawal of the troops was ignored.

It is believed that so far from suspending the construction of military fortifications in the Rhineland, Germany has been pushing on the work at full speed.

In short, with the two-years' military service coming just at the moment when the League again puts the subject on its agenda, it is perfectly apparent that Germany has not the slightest intention of listening to any representations which are calculated to impair its sovereign rights. Opposition to that sovereignty, from all quarters, has completely failed.

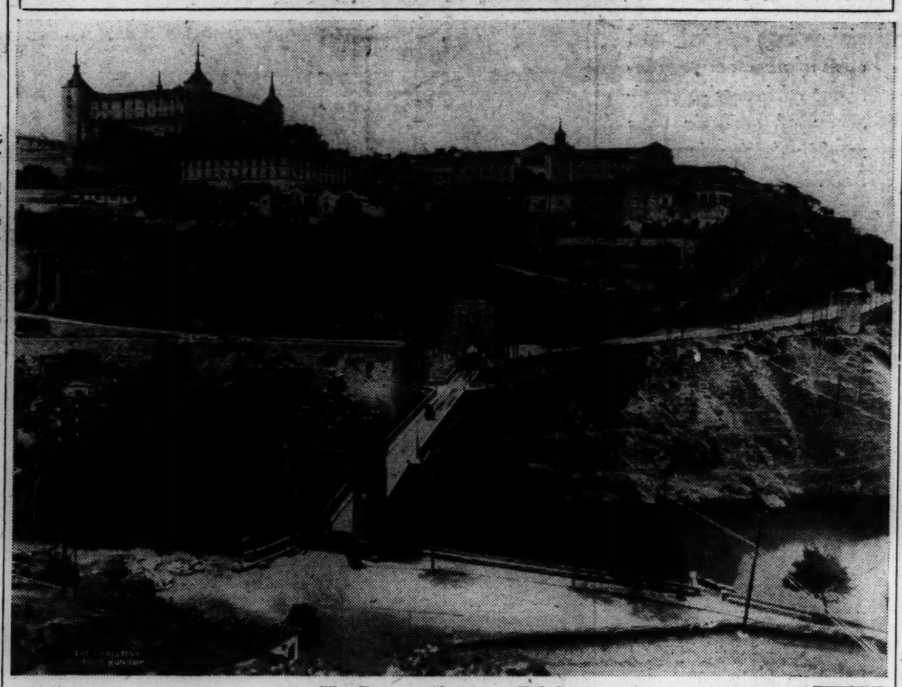
What then can the League do?

Germany's Offers

It should not be overlooked that Germany has definitely offered:

1. To conclude pacts of non-aggression with its neighbors, and to supplement them by any provisions which aim at isolation of the combatants and the localization of the war area.
2. To agree to an air convention to complete a Locarno Pact which would concede Germany equality.
3. To make all limitations in armaments which are accepted equally by other states.
4. To affirm the outlawry of implements of destruction such as gas, incendiary and explosive bombs outside the area of war.
5. To eliminate weapons specially adapted to attack—such as heavy artillery and heavy tanks.
6. To limit the caliber strengths of artillery, battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats.
7. To accept an international convention to render impossible attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Illustrious History Ending



E. M. Newman — **The Famous Alcazar at Toledo**

Besieged Rebels in This Once Fortified Palace of Moorish and Castilian Monarchs—One of Spain's Most Noted Landmarks—Refused to Surrender to the Madrid Government Forces. Finally Loyalists Were Reported to Have Dug Under the Sides and to Have Laid Heavy Mines of TNT, being Exploded Today With Resultant Destruction But Apparently Without Finishing the Strong Defense

Catalan Syndicalists Rush To Aid Spanish Government

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Sept. 18—Socialist Spain enlisted new troops today from semiautonomous Catalonia to aid in the desperate fight against fascist insurgents driving on Madrid.

A battalion of Catalan syndicalists was rushed to the Talavera Front where relentless insurrectionists massed 175,000 soldiers in an attempt to break through to Toledo, 40 miles west.

The assistance of the Catalan columns, composed of recruits from the four northeastern provinces of Lerida, Gerona, Barcelona and Tarragona, was arranged by Premier Francisco Largo Caballero in conference with the National Syndicalist Committee.

Syndicalists Not Satisfied

The Spanish Syndicalists, who had been left out of the cabinet when Premier Largo Caballero assumed KILL FOR SUB MORE power recently, have agreed to continue their support of the Socialist-Communist-Republican Government. But they indicated that they would not be satisfied with anything less than a gloves-off drive to exterminate fascism.

Included in the Syndicalist demands was one for a revolutionary governmental system to give workers a direct share of the administration of public affairs.

The Syndicalists would socialize banks, railroads, industries and church properties, and would place public order in the hands of the militia.

Regional Entities

Under the program, regional entities would supplant the provincial system of government. The Judiciary would be reorganized and the Council of National Defense would be the sole arbiter in matters of public order.

All forms of domestic indebtedness would be canceled to "give the people a fresh start, unencumbered by bourgeois obligations."

Universal conscription, the Syndicalists said, would swell the ranks of the militia by forcing laggards into the military service. So far enlistment has been purely voluntary, and thousands have refrained from taking arms.

"This solidarization of all groups in an effort to eliminate fascism will become an international movement of the world proletariat to destroy its common foe," the Syndicalist ultimatum said.

Mass meetings were called for Sunday in Madrid, Malaga, Valencia, and Barcelona "to permit the people to voice their united approval of our great program."

Plan for Government

Under the Syndicalist plans, the National Council of Defense, with headquarters in Madrid, would be composed of five Marxists, five Syndicalists and four Left-Republicans.

Premier Largo Caballero would be president of the council.

Instead of ministries, there would be "departments" of foreign relations, public order, war, air and navy, communications, propaganda, education, treasury, agriculture, industry, transportation, commerce, supplies, public works, labor and sanitation.

This reorganization, the Syndicalists asserted, did not mean that the office of the President would be vacated, but the man now occupying it, Manuel Azaña, "would continue exercising his duties with the same spirit shown at present."

Must Surrender Papers

The ministry of interior, in the decree applied to foreigners, ordered all of them to leave their documents of identity with civil governors or the director-general of public safety within the seven days beginning Sept. 20.

After the documents are examined, they will be returned to the foreigners, who then will be informed how long they may remain in Spain.

All foreigners entering the country must, within 48 hours, present their passports and other documents to authorities, and all those whose documents are not approved by Sept. 27 must leave the country forthwith.

At the same time, the Interior Ministry banned all radio reports of meetings, parades and concentrations of the people in order to prevent Fascists from learning the movements of civil or military populations.

Premier Largo Caballero also conferred officially with the Russian ambassador to Madrid, Marcel Rosenberg.

King Edward Snaps Glories of Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—King Edward VIII's simplicity of taste and interests have greatly impressed the Greek people as a result of his holiday on and around their coast, from which he has just returned to England.

Large crowds and spontaneous displays of enthusiasm greeted the British monarch whenever he landed despite the complete absence of formality of his visit.

As King Edward drove through the streets in an open car the people cheered and he amused himself taking photographs of the crowds and scenery.

At the Acropolis he repeatedly expressed admiration for the beauty of the ancient Greek architecture. He is reported to have admitted to those who accompanied him that all he had read in books of the magnificence of the monuments of Greece's glorious past paled into insignificance before the actual works themselves.

King Edward's cameras were clicking merrily all the time he was sight-seeing. At the Acropolis he picked up a small piece of stone and put it into his pocket as a souvenir.

Trans-Atlantic Terinus Named

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18 (AP)—John C. Cooper Jr., vice-president of Pan American Airways, announced yesterday Charleston had been selected as the western terminus for a trans-Atlantic service. He said with a view to inaugurating service in 1938, several survey flights would be run into the Charleston port in 1937.

Constructive News Exchange Between Canada-U. S. Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — An exchange of more constructive news between the United States and Canada, and the use of more space in the United States press and magazines, as well as in their textbooks on history and government, for Canadian developments and the efforts of Canadians to achieve their social and political destiny, were recommendations made by Damon C. Woods, United States consul, in a recent speech at the Canadian National Exhibition here. What is needed, in both countries, he believes, is more news of a constructive nature and less of isolated and sensational incidents.

In spite of his belief that more might be taught about Canada in the schools and in the newspapers, Mr. Woods said that the United States respected and learned much from Canada, and Canada in turn benefited from many American customs and developments. Canada is admired for the way of catching and punishing criminals, its solid banks whose system had proved of value to similar institutions in the United States in revising theirs, and the liquor control system, used as a model by the 15 northern states, as well as for the great outdoors.

With a common language and basic institutions, along with similar social customs and a free exchange of ideas, the United States and Canada are presenting to the world an example of peace and harmony that he hoped might be extended to other countries, Mr. Woods continued.

With respect to the recent trade agreements negotiated between the two countries, Mr. Woods pointed out that it must be realized that these did not seek to give particular trade privileges or to balance trade. Trade cannot be directed into channels, nor can it be balanced, but eventually trade benefits all the countries by its exchanges indirectly through one another.

Prison Officials Tackle Convict Labor Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—State penitentiary officials are encouraging more co-operation between the federal and state governments in the treatment of the inmates of state institutions, it was learned during the sessions of the American Prison association being held here.

Wardens and other prison officials from some 25 states who organized less than a year ago in what is known as the Association of States Signatory to the Prison Compact, took a definite step forward when they resolved to ask state Legislatures to authorize compacts between states to establish an Interstate Prison commission.

The purpose of the commission is to promote co-operation between the states and the Federal Government in "eliminating idleness in prisons through the development of constructive employment for prisoners, in establishing fair competition between prison industry and free industry, and in promoting the general welfare of penal institutions."

Prison idleness and prison industry is one of the first problems to be taken up by the compact association. Many new problems of criminal law going beyond the boundaries of particular states have come up in recent years, Justin Miller, special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, told prison officials. Since the passage of the act by Congress consenting to compacts between states affecting the enforcement of criminal law, the Interstate Commission on Crime has stimulated adoption of legislation appropriate to effective interstate co-operation, Mr. Miller said.

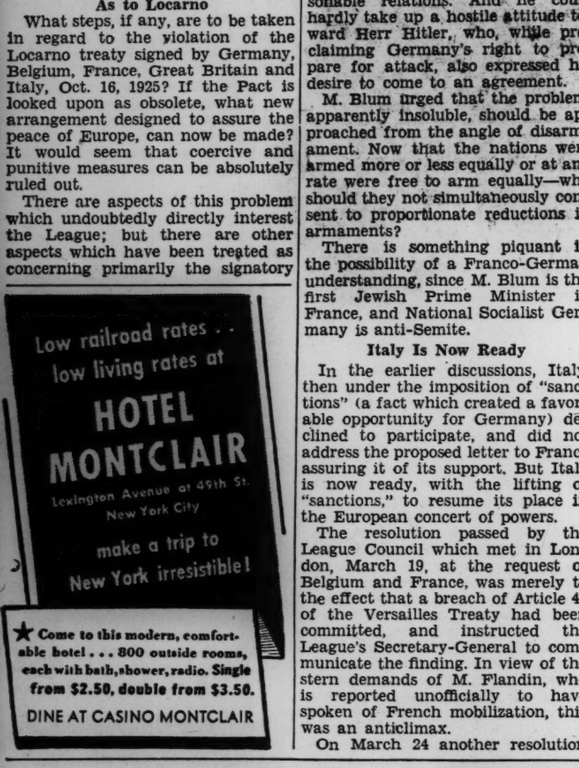
"This commission is concerning itself with a series of proposed acts," explained Mr. Miller, "some of which come definitely within the field of penal treatment, particularly the act which has to do with the control of parolees and probationers.

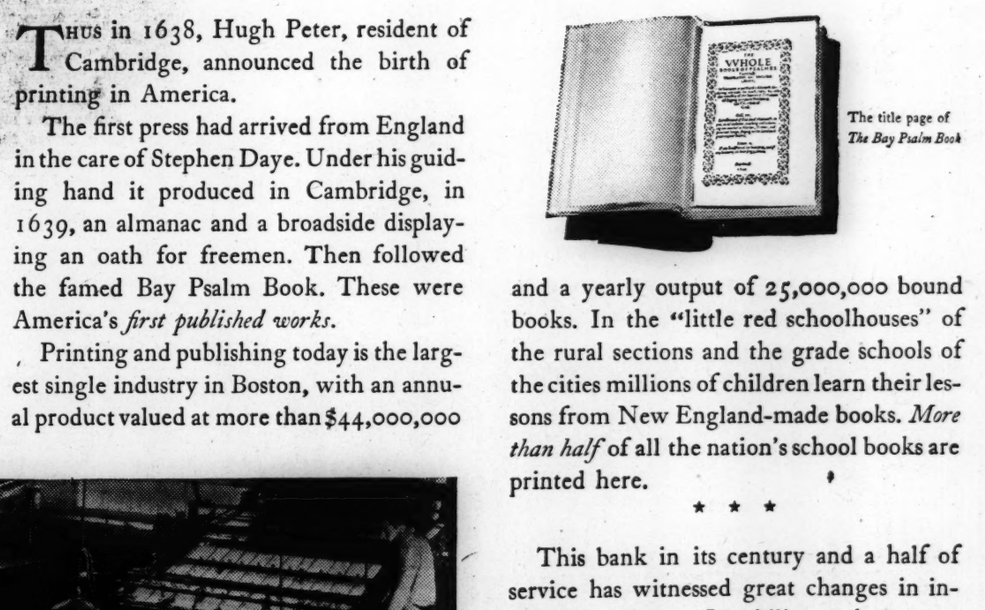
"Failure on the part of the Federal Government to give proper consideration to the interests of the states in the disposition of its released prisoners may jeopardize the interests of the states. Similarly, failure upon the part of the states to give proper consideration to problems of federal criminal law administration may jeopardize the interests of the Federal Government. There is no doubt a constant flow of federal and state offenders from one state to another and throughout the country generally."

Coyle Gets PWA Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday announced the appointment of Farrel D. Coyle to be state administrator in the Public Works administration for Rhode Island.

Low railroad rates . . low living rates at
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Avenue at 49th St. New York City
make a trip to New York irresistible!
★ Come to this modern, comfortable hotel . . . 800 outside rooms, each with bath, shower, radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.
DINE AT CASINO MONTCLAIR


AN OPEN LETTER TO "SNUBS"
Dear Snubs:
I have beEn watching yoU on the feature pAge of the Monitor for A long time. You surely are a smart doG. But, as one dog to another, here's some gOOd advice. Tell "boss" to feed you K.F.S. Cero-Meato. It is the PEPPiest dog food there is and costs little. It made a new doG of me.
Yours for mOre K.F.S.
Rags. (His Mark)
K·F·S
P.S. Send a post card to Rags, c/o Kennel Food Supply Co. (Est. 1901), Fairfield, Conn., giving the name of your grocer, also your name and address. You will receive enough Cero-Meato for a couple of good dinners. These dinners will be "on the house". Send today.



"Wee have a printery here..."

THUS in 1638, Hugh Peter, resident of Cambridge, announced the birth of printing in America.

The first press had arrived from England in the care of Stephen Daye. Under his guiding hand it produced in Cambridge, in 1639, an almanac and a broadside displaying an oath for freemen. Then followed the famed Bay Psalm Book. These were America's *first published works*.

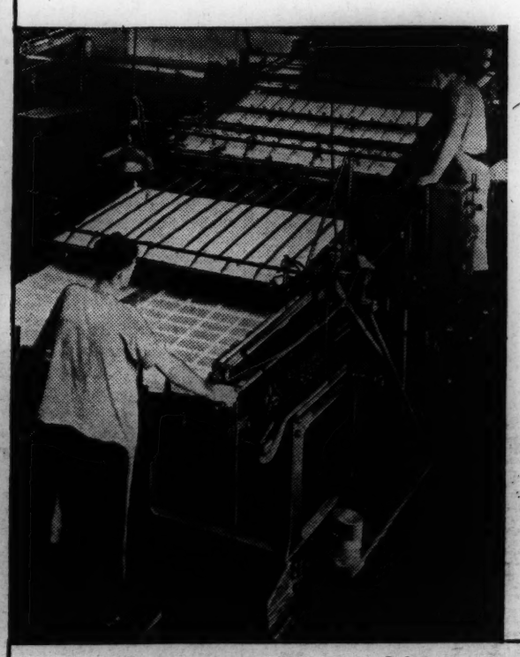
Printing and publishing today is the largest single industry in Boston, with an annual product valued at more than $44,000,000

The title page of *The Bay Psalm Book*

and a yearly output of 25,000,000 bound books. In the "little red schoolhouses" of the rural sections and the grade schools of the cities millions of children learn their lessons from New England-made books. *More than half* of all the nation's school books are printed here.

★ ★ ★

This bank in its century and a half of service has witnessed great changes in industry in Boston. Its ability to keep pace with the changing needs of its customers is the best proof of its fitness to serve you today.



The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1936
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

Announcing NEW LOW RATES!
NEW YORK BOSTON EXPRESS BUSSES
DE LUXE COACHES $2.50 R.T. 4.50
Express BOSTON Service HARTFORD — SPRINGFIELD
De Luxe I-R-T Co. Busses Every 30 Minutes BOSTON PROVIDENCE $1.35 Round Trip (75c One Way)
VICTORIA-BERKSHIRE LINES
BOSTON TERMINALS
251 Tremont St. 1 Cambridge St. LIBerty 5867
WELLESLEY AGENCY FOR TRAVEL
572 Washington St., Wellesley 1416
WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED TERMINAL
103 Front St., Worcester Tel. 3-7670
HOTEL ASTOR TERM., NEW YORK
220 West 45th St. Phone CH. 4-7730

Stimson Says British Attitude Halted Protest on Manchuria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—British non-co-operation prevented the possibility of a joint Anglo-American invocation of the Nine Power Treaty during the Manchurian crisis, Henry L. Stimson, secretary of state during the Hoover administration, declares, while reaffirming his belief in the desirability of collective action to preserve world peace.

"The Far Eastern Crisis, Recollections and Observations," published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper & Brothers, is the medium through which Mr. Stimson spoke, has expressed this view. In the volume, released here today, the former secretary of state emphasizes the underlying purposes of American policy during the Manchurian crisis and announces his readiness to accept criticism of his conduct of the State department.

Discussions With Britain

He recounts that in February, 1932, when it became apparent that Japan had determined to conquer Manchuria, he consulted with President Hoover and then raised with the British Ambassador in Washington the question of a joint invocation by Great Britain and the United States of the Nine Power Treaty with a view to stopping or interrupting Japanese aggression.

"I talked with the Foreign Minister again on the same subject at London on Feb. 13 and 15 and, while no explicit refusal to my suggestion ever was made, I finally became convinced from his attitude in these conversations that for reasons satisfactory to it, and which I certainly had no desire to inquire int or criticise the British Government felt reluctant to join in such a démarche," Mr. Stimson says. "I, therefore, pressed it no further. The British non-rejoinder obviously killed the possibility of any such démarche."

It was after these incidents that Secretary Stimson sent his famous letter to Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and reiterated adherence to the non-recognition doctrine, to which the United States still is committed.

Co-operation Held Essential

"The history of the Sino-Japanese controversy of 1931 is the record of the arraignment, the trial and the condemnation of a great power for the violation of certain new standards of conduct aimed at preventing international aggression," he continues. "This was the first time in man's history that such an attempt had been made.

"These standards of conduct which the trial enforced had been in existence for less than a dozen years. Nevertheless the proceeding was carried through with dignity and firmness to the final step of condemnation by the 42 nations sitting in the Assembly of the League, and their verdict was unanimous."

Indicating the necessity of future co-operation between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Stimson says he is confident that "in the ultimate development of collective action in Europe, whether through the present League of Nations or otherwise, it is inevitable that upon the government of Great Britain and her dominions will fall great responsibilities of leadership."

Need for Broad Vision

"I believe it is vital that the course of such leadership shall not be hampered by the fear that collective action will be stabbed in the back by states which, like the American Government, are not members," he continues. "To assure such security, co-operation between the two governments in all those executive steps which constitute so much the major part of international action should become frank, efficient and traditional."

Underlying the purposes of American policy during Japan's aggression in Manchuria were two objectives, he recalls, citing that these were the preservation of future friendly relations with China and maintenance of co-operative machinery for effecting world peace.

"These two purposes have sometimes been criticized as being idealistic and as transcending the usual objectives of diplomatic action, such as the preservation of commercial rights," he says. "I am quite ready to face such criticism. Even in normal times a foreign minister must never permit his vision to become obscured by the pressure of immediate interests. But in times like the present, when new developments are taking place rapidly in the world and crises are arising almost every day which may enormously affect the long-distant future, the danger of a narrow vision . . . is increased."

Mr. Stimson ends his volume by voicing hope for the security of the world and declaring that "the very inventions which have made that world interdependent and apparently fragile and which have laid upon us our present difficulties at the same time have rendered impossible any general destruction of knowledge and experience."

Manchoukuo Base For Future Attack, Russians Maintain

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (AP)—Russia, viewing the war danger in the Far East as the most acute it has ever seen, reflected confidently today on its ability to match forces with Japan.

Soviet newspapers "celebrated" the Japanese occupation of Mukden five years ago today, and the start of Japanese domination of Manchuria, with lengthy articles.

The creation of the puppet state of Manchoukuo, they all agreed, was a failure. They declared that Japan has been unable to subjugate the Manchurians and its efforts to maintain control have been ruinously expensive.

Watch to Continue

The newspaper Izvestia gave assurances that the Soviet will not weaken either its preparedness or its vigilant watch for Japanese warlike gestures from Manchoukuo, on the eastern frontier of the U. S. S. R.

"Without threatening any one," it said, "we have so increased our strength in the Far East that Japan knows it would be too risky to start anything single-handed. Even the most rabid Japanese enemies of Russia know now they must have European help."

Unsuccessful

Pravda maintained that the occupation of Manchuria failed because, despite official Japanese admissions that they had lost 5500 officers and men dead and 170,000 wounded, sick and maimed in the five-year occupation, they had been unable to dominate the Manchurians.

Opposition to Japan, the newspaper said, is stronger than ever.

"Meanwhile," Pravda declared, "growing anti-Japanese feeling in China solidifies more and more around the battle-cry, 'Return Chinese Territory to China.'"

Phoenix Clergy Aid Migrant Farm Labor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 18 (AP)—Phoenix ministers launched an experiment yesterday to improve working conditions of migrant farm labor in Maricopa county, offering themselves as an agency between employers and workers.

A committee of the Phoenix Ministerial association, which submitted the plan, said the ministers would "consider any social, political, labor or exploitation problems arising among migrant farm workers."

Leaders explained the association was determined to correct some conditions that have existed in the past, and proposed to represent agricultural laborers in obtaining better working conditions, improved health facilities and solution of mutual problems.

"The program is designed primarily to co-ordinate the work of various welfare and social service agencies," said the Rev. Golder Lawrence, committee chairman.

"It is a co-operative action to assist workers and growers, welfare agencies and the United States employment service in arriving at a mutual understanding of labor conditions.

Mr. Lawrence pointed out, however, the pastors had no intention of taking action in the event of a strike.

"Strikes," he said, "are the concern of constituted labor unions, employers and state authorities."

Tokyo Heralds Anniversary Of Mukden Clash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 18—The fifth anniversary of the clash at Mukden, which heralded the occupation of Manchuria and Jehol by the Japanese Kwantung Army, was celebrated with pomp and ceremony throughout the Empire today. Memorial services, accompanied by Buddhist and Shinto rites, were held for soldiers who had fallen during the fighting and nationalist organizations arranged entertainments for sick and wounded soldiers and for families of men serving in Manchoukuo.

A motion picture illustrating the establishment of Manchoukuo was widely shown, while a soldier-artist, Lieut. Col. Kakichi Imamura, painted several posters on that theme. Exhibitions were held at museums and there were exchanges of felicitations between the Japanese and Manchoukuan governments. The day was declared a national holiday in Manchoukuo.

Pamphlet Issued

The anniversary elicited a pamphlet prepared by the Press Department of the War Office, 300,000 copies of which were circulated, expounding the Japanese military viewpoint regarding relations between Japan and Manchoukuo. Starting out with some rather high-flown declamation about how the two countries are "bound together by a common virtue and a common body," the pamphlet stresses the idea of harmony of the five races inhabiting Manchoukuo—Manchus, Mongols, Chinese, Koreans and Japanese.

Underlining the Army's desire to see a larger settlement of Japanese in Manchoukuo, the pamphlet states that "numerous Japanese should reside in Manchoukuo for the sake of assuring harmony among the five races and in order to provide a solution for Japan's population problem." Whatever may be thought of the second consideration, the first seems rather questionable, in view of the numerous guerrilla attacks on the few Japanese colonies, on Japanese troop units and trains.

A Novel Idea

The pamphlet also seems to achieve a rather strained optimism when it says that "even the disputes on the border are proof of the development and advance of Manchoukuo, for border problems did not exist before Manchoukuo was established."

It gives this interesting list of Manchoukuo's diplomatic problems:

"Definition of the Mongolia-Manchoukuo frontier, persuasion of Outer Mongolia to renounce its closed-door policy, exchange of diplomatic representatives with Outer Mongolia and prevention of the use of North China as a base by elements which are plotting to stir up trouble in Manchoukuo or to convert the Far East to communism." The last of these points would seem to indicate a continuation of the Japanese Army's "forward" policy in North China.

Stalin Has Refused

As for the suggestions about Outer Mongolia, that Soviet protectorate, relying on Stalin's public promise of aid in the event of foreign aggression, has hitherto declined to admit a Manchoukuo representative or to have anything to do either with Manchoukuo or with Japan. A new parley between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia is to start at the border town of Manchouli soon; it remains to be seen whether it will be any more fruitful than its predecessors.

The general celebration of the fifth anniversary of the occupation and the publication of the pamphlet are plain intimations that Japan does not cherish the least intention of relaxing its grip on Manchoukuo. Indeed an aggressive policy in the neighboring areas of Inner Mongolia and North China and a considerable strengthening of the Japanese armed strength in Manchoukuo are probable developments of the near future.

New Wonders of Research

Social actions of birds and even of plants engage interest of investigators—Story of geologic ages read in California water hole.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

How to measure the speed with which streams of water flow and attain results reasonably accurate has long been a difficult problem until the Geological Survey's "current meter" was perfected recently.

Invaluable in ascertaining factual data which allow bureau officials to compute the amount of flow, as well as the rate at which sediment is being carried off, the new instrument on view at the World Power conference exhibition at Smithsonian Institution is a streamlined model with an extra-heavy zeppelin-shaped lead weight attached.

When in use by Geological Survey workers, the current meter's bucket wheel revolves in the water and clicks off the number of feet per second of streamflow.

© Harris & Ewing

Listening to Flow of Stream

Thekla Reinmuth Hears Rate of Stream Flow on Geological Survey's Meter. A Bucket Wheel Revolves in Water and Clicks Off Number of Feet a Second That River Runs

Land-Locked Fish Species Found in Driest Desert

One place where fish would naturally be thought as hard to find as pansies is the sun-scorched furnace region known as Death Valley in California.

Consequently, it was with some amusement that William V. Ward, naturalist, read a newspaper account of a certain spring in the valley wherein fish were supposed to abound in great numbers. An actual expedition to the site, however, described in "Natural Science" by the American Museum of Natural History, discloses the following result:

"Late in the afternoon we brought our car to a stop beside a circle of weeds, surrounded by salt grass, which marked the location of a water hole, and there were the fish! A thousand of them, playing in the depth of the pool."

The bottom was covered with decayed vegetation except in several round sandy spots through which water bubbled from its underground source.

"After his first excitement at finding the fish, Mr. Ward fell to wondering why they were there, knowing that there were no other fish in Death Valley and the nearest other water was miles away.

"It seems most reasonable," he says, to presume, as do Stanford university icthyologists who are now studying the subject, that the little minnows are descendants of those which once inhabited the area at a much earlier geological period when the desert had a moist and humid climate, and when the present arid basins were lakes and full flowing rivers.

"They attain a maximum length of from two to two and one quarter inches. The males have slightly barred sides which become a brilliant iridescent blue when the light strikes them at the correct angles; but at other times they appear to be plain gray, with sometimes a reddish-brown tinge when one is looking down at them. The females lack most of the iridescent blue and are a little paler than their mates, while they have vertical bars on their sides which are much more prominent than those of the males.

'Behavior' Is Now Applied To Actions of Plants

From the Department of Agriculture this week came an announcement that some plants and flowers behave like human beings.

"Of course," Botanist O. M. Freeman said, "this does not mean they imitate people. They just happen to do the same things the same way sometimes."

The Associated Press reports Dr. Freeman saying that among the most common characteristics are: "Work, sleep, taste for hamburger steak, dancing, and the ability to find a drink of water when one is about."

Through micro-photographs, botanists have determined that plants "dance exquisitely," waving about with the motions of an accomplished fan dancer. Particularly is this true of the tendrils of climbing plants, like the grape vine and pole bean.

This doesn't mean that they dance in the sense of putting one foot forward and bringing the other back while keeping time to music, "but call it what you will," explain the botanists, "it's the same kind of movement."

Dr. Freeman said that the plants' talent for hunting out water has long been a source of business for the plumber—roots have an uncanny way of shooting out toward a nearby water pipe, wedging their way through a joint and finally cutting off the flow of water. The pitcher plant, an insectivorous plant, has a definite taste for hamburger steak, he said.

Fine Feathers Do Not Make Fine Birds in All Eyes

Are male birds, which are the most brilliantly colored and adorned, the most successful in obtaining mates?

Does the female bird select the male of brightest plumage? Darwin advanced this theory in his hypothesis, but it has been widely criticized, this time in the September issue of Natural History by the American Museum of Natural History. H. N. Southern makes the following comments:

"While there is no doubt that sexual selection can actually be observed in operation in some cases, there are a number of difficulties that arise. Many instances are recorded of cock birds with poor plumage getting mates, while more brightly colored competitors are condemned to bachelorhood. The hen in many cases seems quite oblivious of the display that is going on and seems pointedly to look the other way. This is curious if the stimulation is by a visual image."

Mr. Southern tells of a visit to the Shetland Islands, at the extreme north of the British Isles, where he had the good fortune to make some close-up observations of bird courtship. The birds on these barren islands were two species of skua, the great skua being called bonxie by the Shetlanders.

Drought Wind-Up Comes On Prairies of America

September has brought saving rains in many grain states extremely dry after three months of drought. Widespread rainfall the first 10 days of this month was especially beneficial in the Lake region and in the Mississippi and Ohio valley states, according to J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather bureau.

Elsewhere, rain brought only partial relief in most of the Plains states. Exceptions to this are Kansas, extreme western Oklahoma and northwestern Texas. Throughout the Plains states, rain came too late to improve the corn crop materially, Mr. Kincer says, but it was of great value in conditioning the soil for plowing and fall seeding.

"The passing of August brought to a close one of the most disastrous crop seasons in the history of the interior United States," he said. Much of the heart of the agricultural section of the country—that part lying between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains—had an unprecedently hot, dry summer, with rainfall less than half normal over a wide territory. The drought centered in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, where, in many places, temperatures broke their past high records and rainfall was less than one-third normal for the three summer months. States from the Rocky Mountains westward, on the other hand, had more than normal rainfall. Growing conditions there were unusually favorable. In many parts of the more eastern states there was some lack of rain, but the summer drought there was not severe generally.

The summer of 1936 was the driest of record in Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. While previous dry records were not broken, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Arkansas had less rain this summer than in the summer of 1934.

Environment Restoration On Great Plains Studied

The effects of drought, dust storm and flood in the Great Plains have brought the realization that research methods already known must be applied to the problems of land conservation and utilization.

Dr. Frederic E. Clements and Dr. Ralph W. Chaney of the Carnegie Institution of Washington express this opinion in a new publication of that organization, laying down the fundamentals of ecology necessary in order to bring back the natural vegetative cover of the Great Plains.

After studying how the plains came to be covered by the vegetation best adapted to present soil and climatic conditions; how the soil was damaged by natural forces following overgrazing, cultivation, and fire brought by man; and how recovery can be brought about, the authors look into the future.

They conclude that the way to ultimate solution of the probems confronting the inhabitants of the Plains lies through application of facts which a study of the geologic record has disclosed, application first of all to the smallest and simplest divisions of land, the farm in agricultural regions and the ranch in a grazing country. Next must come the integration of farms and ranches on successive levels constituting communities of larger and larger units capable of co-operative work.

Race Issue Cancels Lunch To Thomas in Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Nashville Socialists' plans to entertain Norman Thomas in a downtown restaurant went awry Sept. 16 when the management refused the party access to a private dining room because of the intended presence of Negroes.

With his followers, the Socialist nominee for President went to the Labor temple, where he spoke. He had delivered one address there already yesterday.

The restaurant management, Mr. Thomas said, acted "under community presssure" in cancelling the engagement.

O. C. Plaxico, manager of the cafeteria, said Mr. Thomas' political faith had nothing to do with the cancellation.

WATR Is Proud Of Rapid Growth In Radio World

With Monitor Newscasters
Number Seven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn.—In selecting the name, "The Voice of Waterbury," the management of Station WATR feels that an appropriate name has been chosen for this Connecticut broadcasting station. For, in order to promote the best interests of the community this station makes its facilities available to churches, parent-teachers associations, veterans' organizations and many other civic enterprises. This policy, it is believed, gives expression to constructive thought.

Station WATR in line with this policy began to radiocast The Monitor Views the News on October 25, 1935. Commenting on this news service George Duffy, studio manager, recently said, "The Monitor Views the News which we carry on our station daily at 11:45 a. m. is one of the outstanding commentary services in radio today."

Station WATR owned and operated by the WATR Company, Inc., is a youngster in the radio stations' family, having commenced operation on June 15, 1934. It has rapidly grown and now is a member of the Yankee Network and in addition takes several programs from the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Harold Thomas plays a three-cornered part in the WATR organization; he is president, managing director and chief engineer of the station. Mr. Thomas is a veteran radio man who acquired thorough technical knowledge of station operation as chief engineer for Station WEAN, Providence, Rhode Island.

George Duffy, studio manager, planned a career in accounting before turning to radio. After three years with Station WICC of Bridgeport, Conn., he came to Station WATR.

Drive Against Drink Posters Led by Norwegian Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—An energetic campaign against the poster advertising of alcoholic drinks in Norway is being carried on here by Miss Dorothea Schjoldager, veteran social reformer.

Today, Miss Schjoldager is as energetic in her warfare against alcohol as she was when she began her efforts 55 years ago. She is fighting the advertisements which show children and grown-ups happily toasting each other with different kinds of beer.

One kind, known as wortbeer, is advertised as alcohol-free and nutritive, and now the windows of shops and some restaurants are decorated wnth big posters portraying a smiling child with a large glass of beer.

So Miss Schjoldager has asked five newspapers to print an appeal asking people to help in stopping such posters. Tidens Tegn, Arbeiderbladet, Norges Kvinner and Folket have published the appeal.

Help Others to Stop

The appeal declares that the children are the future of their country. They are entitled to the best that can be given them, a good home and a good education in the home and the school. Therefore, the first task is to get rid of the miserable homes in which either or both parents drink.

"We cannot with real authority ask another not to drink when we drink ourselves," the appeal continues. "Therefore stop drinking," it enjoins, "and you will help others to stop. Help to get rid of the false belief that alcohol in the form of liquor or wine is necessary if you want to spend a merry evening.

"It is in reality a declaration of bankruptcy to say you cannot be gay without wine. Some say: we are so moderate in what we drink, but that is just the difficulty—to go on being moderate."

Miss Schjoldager's appeal concludes with an appeal to support a temperance society whose motto is: For God, home and humanity.

Sixty years ago Miss Schjoldager began work as teacher in a public school. This work necessitated her visiting homes. In many of these she saw much drinking.

In 1885, she began visits to prisons to help the women arrested for drinking. There were no women wardens. After much opposition, two women were appointed to take care of women arrested for drinking. Some years later, two women police were appointed for night patrols and to be present when children were involved.

In 1900 the first homes were opened to receive children from homes made miserable through drinking.

Organized Girls Clubs

In 1896 a law was passed which said young people could not be put into prison for a first offense. They were to come under the supervision of the Prisoners' Aid Society (Oslo Verneforening).

During some 27 years Miss Schjoldager has been helping to look after these girls. She organized clubs for them, invited them to her home, and helped them in different ways to keep their promise not to drink any more. Evenings together were filled with singing, reciting and reading aloud, an art in which Miss Schjoldager excels and which was greatly appreciated by the girls. Readings from the Bible and prayers always concluded such evenings.

Trade Agreements Declared Failure

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 18 (AP)—Describing the system of reciprocal trade agreements as a "dismal failure," a spokesman for milk producers today urged abrogation of the most-favored-nation principle of the United States foreign trade policy.

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, told a meeting of the advisory council of the Dairymen's Co-operative sales association that the United States had trade agreements with Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Haiti, and Sweden and asserted "for the first seven months of this year the United States had an unfavorable trade balance of $61,489,193 with the six countries . . . and had an unfavorable trade balance of $23,292,000 with all the countries of the world."

Hitler Amnesty Frees Half Million Minor Offenders

BERLIN, Sept 18 (AP)—More than a half million Germans have been freed from entanglements in National Socialist law by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's birthday amnesty, an official communiqué announced today.

The vast majority of the cases, the announcement said, were of prisoners convicted and sentenced to "minor punishments" whose penalties involved only fines or jail sentences of a month or less.

There were 495,014 such violators of the law released from their penalties by Herr Hitler's amnesty decree April 24 as a belated birthday gift in celebration of his forty-seventh anniversary, on April 20.

Other Germans who had run afoul of the Third Reich's laws for committing misdemeanors "in excessive zeal for the National Socialist cause" were liberated from jail or pending indictments against them were quashed. There were 3532 offenders in this category.

Another 2777 whose offenses were grouped under the headings "perfidious acts against the state," "insulting party leaders" and "abuse of the pulpit," were discharged from custody.

Followers and critics were included in Adolf Hitler's decree of amnesty.

Granting freedom to men and women convicted of offenses committed from "over-enthusiasm" for National Socialism, the Führer provided only that their acts must not have resulted in death and must not have been committed out of a "mean spirit."

The decree said that critics and vain babblers about the regime or men who, without authorization, wore party uniforms, would be freed but kept on probation for three years.

The regime separately, in an order issued by Hans Kerrl, minister of church affairs, at the request of the Führer, extended amnesty to Protestant and Roman Catholic clegrymen arrested for displeasing the Government. The order, issued a day after the general amnesty, withdrew the charges against the clergymen and restored their preaching privileges. Some of the ministers and priests had been under indictment for more than a year.

Carloads of Food Sent to Canada's Drought Sufferers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Problems facing the church in the drought-stricken areas of Saskatchewan were outlined by the Rev. George Dorey, United Church Superintendent of Home Missions for Saskatchewan, in an address here. He praised the work the railways had done in contributing to the relief of farming communities made destitute through successive crop failures. The people of Saskatchewan alone had been provided with 970 carloads of fruit and vegetables, and 150 tons of clothes contributed from every part of Canada.

"We are dealing today with the re-settlement of people who have been driven off their land by drought," he said. "Governments and colonization companies are doing their best to help them get started again on the land."

The churches of the province have been reduced to 43 when previously there were 139 self-supporting churches; the 128 churches which paid stipends of $1800 or over have been reduced to 11 in all the cities. "Owing to the character of the Saskatchewan people and the nature of the church's work, I am not pessimistic," concluded Dr. Dorey.

Chile Celebrates 126th Anniversary Of Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 18—Chileans today look back with pride on 126 years in which the will of the citizens "to be forever independent," as expressed in their first national charter, has never shown sign of weakening. The independence of Chile, indeed, has never seriously been threatened, though the mother country was slow in accepting the realities of the situation and on one occasion in the 'sixties reasserted her claim to dominion in South America by bombarding the ports of Valparaiso and Callao. Chile, happily free from the chaos brought about in other Latin-American states by internal dissension, has had a fair share of civil and political troubles, but in no case has the condition of complete independence been, even indirectly, called in question.

It is in the highest degree fortunate that the date fixed for the celebration of the national anniversary coincides with the early spring of the year. Under no happier circumstances could a young and vigorous people have taken the decisive step that determined national independence, and the spring of 1810, when the first governmental junta was formed, was a symbol of the future of the republic. It was followed by a return of winter, typified by the harsh rule of Spain during the years of the "reconquista," but it was in the spring again of 1817 that the liberating army under San Martin and O'Higgins crossed the mountain barrier and set the seal of Chilean freedom at Chacabuco.

Once again the people of Chile are celebrating the "fiestas patrias" of the "dieziocho" with traditional relaxation from daily routine and with all the brilliancy that improved trade conditions justify and make possible. There are the customary military parades in the Parque Cousiño, Santiago, and at Playa Ancha in Valparaiso. Urbanites promenade up and down the boulevards and city parks in their new spring suits and frocks; rural folks merrily dance the "cueca" to the strains of the guitar. The "dieziocho" falls on a Friday, but Saturday and probably Monday, also, will be declared legal holidays to make a week-end of celebrations. In Valparaiso the national festival coincides with municipal celebrations of the fourth centenary of the foundation of the port.

Economists predict that more money is being spent this "dieziocho" than at any national festival since the post-war boom. Although her foreign trade may be depressed, Chile is enjoying an internal boom, with the community much more prosperous in terms of pesos. Workers, as a whole, will have their best "dieziocho" for many years.

Women Clubbed In Lettuce Strike, Mediation Near

SALINAS, Calif., Sept. 18 (AP)—Scores of women lettuce workers, jeering in spite of tear gas bombs and officers' riot sticks, came to the aid of the men today in the tense strike situation.

One woman striker, Rose Lloyd, received bruises she said came from a riot stick in street fighting. A. D. Doss, financial secretary of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers union, said several women were treated for effects of tear and nausea gas.

The women have specialized in curbstone "razzing" of officers and deputized citizens. Approximately 3200 workers are affected by a walkout, 900 of them women.

Mediation Efforts

Hope for peace today was centered on federal and state mediation efforts. The Shipper-Grower association was reported considering a settlement proposal made by Gov. Frank F. Merriam from Sacramento, Calif. Federal mediation attempts were launched with the arrival of Walter G. Mathewson, conciliation commissioner for the United States Department of Labor.

Sheriff Carl Abbott led a raid last night on headquarters of the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' union, which called the strike two weeks ago demanding hiring preference. The raiders found no trace of weapons.

Pickets Quit Streets

Words took the place of blows after union pickets deserted the streets yesterday, heeding a warning from leaders that a "massacre" trap awaited them. The sheriff has sworn in hundreds of citizens.

The Salinas-Watsonville area supplies more than half the nation's lettuce. This season's three crops were officially estimated as being worth $15,000,000 to the producers and $5,000,000 to the railroads. The area consists of about 33,600 acres.

Forget Trade Abroad, Says Lemke in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 18 (AP)—Representative William Lemke, Union Party Presidential candidate, suggested yesterday that the United States "let international trade take care of itself—it has meant nothing but humiliation and loss to us in the past."

Criticizing policies of the Democratic administration in an address prepared for delivery before the State convention of the Iowa Farmers union, the North Dakota Congressman said:

"We have no objection to that part of the international trade that is the natural result of our civilization and of our intercourse among nations, that which comes to us naturally and necessarily. But why buy products produced in foreign nations that we can produce ourselves?

"Why trade away our domestic markets in order that the international manufacturers may sell a little more machinery and electrical equipment in foreign markets on credit—all at the ultimate expense of this nation?"

The candidate declared that the United States, because of its natural wealth and sources of raw material, "need no longer concern itself with international shopkeeping; it is all sufficient unto itself."

MORE for your MONEY!

We allow one engineer to a train and no back seat driver. He takes you wherever you're going faster, safer and for much less than you can drive yourself. He gets there quicker, for the simple reason that he doesn't have to fight traffic jams, road hogs, slow pokes and stop-and-go lights.

Fares in all regular, deluxe and air conditioned coaches have been reduced 44½%. If you like a bargain—if you like comfort—*shift to the trains.*

EXAMPLE OF SAVING
BOSTON TO PORTLAND $2.20—WAS $3.92—SAVING $1.72

BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Greater Support of Welfare By Corporations Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—A drive for increased corporation support of community welfare services was launched here today by the 1936 mobilization for human needs conference with the argument that private charity is more efficient than public.

Declaring that political considerations, and a tendency toward waste, extravagance and misapplied effort are "inevitable" when the Government administers relief, Donaldson Brown, chairman of the finance committee of General Motors, proposed a "yardstick" to guide corporations in making their charitable contributions.

Based on Taxes

According to the General Motors plan, corporations would base their community chest contribution on the amount of taxes they pay. A community chest budget made available to them would enable them to prorate their contribution as they choose among activities designed primarily for the relief of destitution and those engaged in recreational, character building and miscellaneous services.

"A reasonable and tangible method of appraising corporate responsibilities cannot fail to benefit greatly the whole chest movement," Mr. Brown told executives from various branches of industry assembled here. After his exposition of his plan, the meeting broke up into group conferences to discuss philanthropic problems peculiar to manufacturing plants, railroads, public utilities and chain stores.

Accepting Responsibility

Evidence that corporations are accepting more and more financial responsibility for welfare services in the communities where they have factories was disclosed in a survey recently made by Community Chest and Councils, Inc., showing that one quarter of the money raised each year is contributed by corporations.

A few highly industrialized cities receive as high as 50 per cent of their contributions from corporations. Communities, more residental in nature, get less than 5 per cent.

Of the total subscribed by corporations, nearly one half is given by manufacturing companies, one fifth by retail and wholesale trade and one tenth by banks, the breakdown revealed. Public utilities contribute 6 per cent and railroads less than 1 per cent.

Encouragement was given to corporate contributions in the Federal Revenue Act of 1935 which exempts from taxation charitable contributions of corporations up to 5 per cent of their net taxable income. Gerard Swope, chairman of the mobilization, said yesterday that he was hopeful that numerous corporations would give at least 2 or 3 per cent of their net income to charity.

Mr. Brown told industrial executives today that they shoulder a considerable share of the relief burden whether through taxes or voluntary contributions. He went on to extol the merits of the advantages of the latter method, declaring that "as public administration is imposed to displace the agencies of private philanthropy there is the inevitable introduction of political considerations, with the tendency toward waste, extravagance and misapplied effort.

Greater the Inefficiency

"The farther removed the seat of administrative authority may be from the scene of activity and the intimate understanding of local community needs, the greater will be the inefficiency in costs as applied to the actual serving of relief needs.

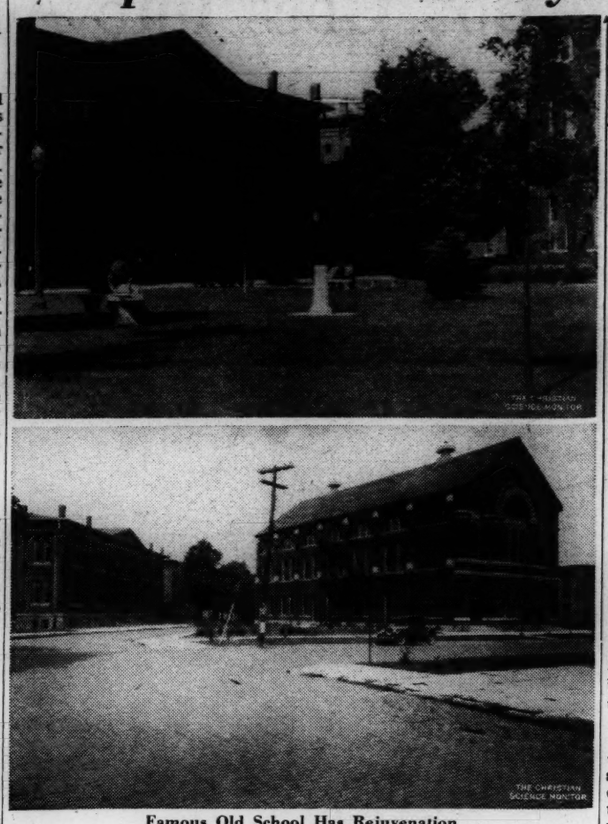
"The relative efficiency of private as compared to public philanthropic agencies is unquestioned," Mr. Brown declared.

"One of the most serious threats to our social structure," he continued, "arises from conditions which have forced the Government to assume responsibility for the welfare of its citizens, with the danger that such a course must inevitably produce political pressure for constantly more relief and constantly less work. For these reasons, it behooves all of us to do all in our power to reduce the burden of relief upon the shoulders of the public treasury, lessening the requirement thereof, so far as may be practicable, by the suport of the agencies of private philanthropy."

While obligations of corporations toward community welfare were being discussed by the men, women leaders of the mobilization, under direction of Mrs. Harper Sibley, exchanged experiences on the best way of getting individuals to realize the social needs of their community.

At a dinner last night, Miss Dorothy Thompson, news commentator, and Charles P. Taft, vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati, Ohio, discussed the responsibility of chest agencies in meeting youth problems growing out of the depression.

Valparaiso University Primps Up



Famous Old School Has Rejuvenation
Top—New View of Science Hall at Left and Auditorium, Right, at Valparaiso University in Its New Setting of Sodded Campus. Bottom—Old Picture of the Campus When It Was Laid With Bricks

Students now tread soft greensward where once heels pattered and clicked on hard bricks—Old houses give way to make a campus of appealing emerald where dull red held former sway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Ind.—Making a campus out of an area cluttered with ancient frame houses and cut through by old brick streets is a task being undertaken here by Valparaiso University.

The city administration vacated certain of the streets through the university area and pavements were removed wholesale as volunteer students passed bricks down a long line just as buckets might be passed along by an old-fashioned bucket brigade at a fire. Then in came loads of good green sod from seven miles out in the country, donated by a kind landowner, and almost before the citizens were aware of it, the brick had vanished and in its place was a lovely lawn. Then, besides, one by one, the poor old houses have been taken away after once the property on which they stood had been acquired by the university through purchase.

Place Had Gone to Seed

In the old days of Valparaiso University, a campus was not regarded as anything important. Back of the old college buildings was a grove underlaid with sparse grass. No care was taken of the area. Students didn't even frequent it, because there were other places to go, like Sager's Lake in the hills.

But eventually there came a change. The old university dwindled in popularity. Where there had been 5000 students once upon a time, the number could be counted in a few score. The "Hill" district, into which the institution had breathed life and healthy happiness, fell into a state of decay, almost ceased, and then came an association of Lutherans who made an offer for the old school and got it. Since then, among other improvements planned, has been this one of changing severity to loveliness.

Transforming the district means plenty of hard work, says M. E. Zimmerman, keeper of the Bogarte book store, teacher in the commercial department, and, beyond these duties, superintendent of buildings and grounds. But, as Mr. Zimmerman states it, he gets plenty of cooperation in his pet project from the student body, the whole faculty, and from the city authorities.

This program with the campus is going to continue, says Mr. Zimmerman, until the campus will be three or four times as expansive as it is now. Eventually it is hoped that other old houses will be removed until the campus joins up with a 40-acre tract that Valparaiso University owns along the east side of the city limits. On this tract is Brown Field for athletic activity.

Old College Buildings to Go

Even some of the university's own old structures are doomed. There is Hermitage Hall, for one, that was once the boarding house for students who ate for $1.50 a week. Since the new regime this building has served as the library. Once it has vanished, over the site the same green campus will spread while a new library will rise up in some spot not yet chosen. The next new structure in prospect will be the university "gym," and after that the library plans will be worked out.

But one relic of the old days is sure to remain. That is the wooden bridge that crosses over the Pennsylvania tracks toward Sager's. For 60 years or more it has spanned the cut and made safety for pedestrians. As good evidence that the university authorities are going to preserve this bridge, only lately they strengthened it by putting in a lot of new lumber for displacement of that doing to decay. The old lumber that remains is literally covered with initials and dates cut in by students as far back as university time goes.

1000 Expeditions Mark Upper Air Explorations

(Continued from Page 1)

Avalon, Catalina Island, Calif., as the base.

He estimates 1000 expeditions of the unmanned balloons have been offered up to the elements since the practice began in 1904. Lack of risk to lives and expensive equipment has made this method popular. He said that an outfit to best the record of the United States Army balloonists who ascended 14 miles above the Dakotas recently costs but $150—including the delicate instruments which go about their business of scouting changes in altitude, temperature, pressure, and relative humidity, undaunted by the task dangerous to men.

Into Four Periods

Contributions of the unmanned globules to the log of meteolology are divided into four periods, suggests Mr. Wood, according to the development of new recording devices.

Blue Hill observatory of Harvard College pioneered from 1904 to 1908, using a meteorograph invented by Teisserence de Bort, a Frenchman. The first series of flights was set off at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, when 17,045 meters or 10.6 miles were climbed. The total weight of the ensemble was five pounds six ounces. Prior to the record flight, impure gas necessitated the sacrifice of the return parachute for lifting power, and the instrument fell to earth—protected by a wicker guard. It required 86 minutes to reach its ceiling and drifted 60 miles.

From 1909 to 1914 the United States Weather Bureau sponsored several experiments, using a Bosch-Hergesell meteorograph, a German make. It was one of these which set the present record over Catalina Island. The ascent took 146 minutes, and the drift was 87 miles—luckily over to the mainland.

Blaming prejudice against the use of German instruments, Mr. Wood said no observations were reported from 1914 to 1926.

The Fergusson meteorograph was developed in the interlude. One third the weight of previous devices, it is now the standard instrument of the weather bureau.

Each of these instruments contained clock work to time the flight and to revolve the data-collecting cylinder. Usually, according to Mr. Wood, the clock work automatically shuts off on the descent.

Human hair is used to record changes in humidity. Chemically treated the hair expands lengthwise when moisture increases. It governs a lever-pen, which traces the fluctuations.

Records Pressure

Like the altimeter of an airplane, a hollow disc records pressure changes. Temperature changes are noted by a bar stripped by brass on one side and steel on the other. The bar is curled, and changes in temperature either makes it coil more or unfold, because brass is more sensitive to temperature than steel.

The entire mechanism in the Fergusson model weighs but six ounces. Weight is quite a factor when the stratosphere is entered—that is, where the temperature ceases to decrease as the altitude increases. In the stratosphere, the temperature remains constant and may even increase with further altitude.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is experimenting with a Belgian's invention, the Jaumotte meteorograph, which has no clockwork, according to Mr. Wood, who said no results of these trials have been published as yet.

In each of these instruments, the recording scroll is of aluminum, blackened by smoke. The minute tracings leave bare track. After each flight the scroll is shellaced to preserve the marks.

Mr. Wood predicts that unmanned balloon explorations of the future will include radio-equipped meteorographs, now being perfected. Records will be reported as they are made, so the grounded researchist will not be left empty-handed if the farmer's boy in the next state runs off with the fallen instrument, the unmanned expedition's greatest hazard.

Michigan Recount Probable

DETROIT, Sept. 18 (AP)—Louis B. Ward, former Washington representative of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, notified Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald today that he would demand a recount of votes cast for U. S. Senate aspirants in the Michigan Democratic primary.

On the basis of incomplete returns, Mr. Ward was trailing Congressman Prentiss M. Brown for the nomination by 3950 votes with 34 precincts yet to be tallied.

Switzerland Asks $76,000,000 Fund For Its Defenses

GENEVA, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Swiss Government has today launched a gigantic financial campaign to repair its domestic defenses.

Citizens were urged to subscribe to a defense loan of 235,000,000 francs (currently $76,375,000). The government asserted:

"Instability in Europe and efforts of antagonistic forces may precipitate at any moment a catastrophe even more tragic than that of 1914."

The Swiss defense campaign began on a country-wide scale, bolstered by public appeals and showings of motion pictures of maneuvers of the republican army.

Textile Workers Elect

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The United Textile Workers of America, meeting in convention here, voted today for vice-presidents and lesser officers of the organization. Thomas McMahon of Providence, R. I., was re-elected president last night, defeating Emil Rieve of Philadelphia, president of the Association of Hosiery Workers. Francis J. Gorman of Providence, first vice-president, was renominated without opposition. William F. Kelly of Philadelphia was nominated second vice-president.

Textile Workers Support Lewis in A. F. of L. Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Definite adherence to the vertical or industrial form of labor organization was adopted by the United Textile Workers of America yesterday in eliminating the word 'craft" from their constitution and providing that the consent of two thirds of all employees of a textile plant must be obtained before a strike may be called.

The union, one of the group supporting John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization against the authority of the American Federation of Labor, also decided at its biennial convention here to reduce the power of its president and lodge control in an executive council composed of representatives from the various federations of workers.

Union officials said the new two-thirds rule would have an important effect in governing strikes and that it favored the vertical form of union organization. Heretofore, craft unions in the textile industry could go out on strike independently, but the new plan will give all workers a voice in making strike decisions, they stressed.

While the major portion of today's program was given over to the election of officers, a review of plans for next year revealed emphasis on national legislation, including the six-hour day, minimum wages and abolition of the stretch-out. The convention adopted a resolution instructing incoming officers to cooperate with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Previously, the convention had endorsed the re-election of President Roosevelt and urged passage of the Ellenbogen Textile bill, which was not reported out of committee during the last session of Congress.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, told the convention delegates yesterday that "as long as vast numbers of workers remain unorganized, no union is safe."

"Industrial unionism is the only way to organize mass production industries," he continued, stressing that it was not too late to obtain a compromise between advocates of craft and industrial unionism.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dubinsky's address, it was announced that the Committee for Industrial organization would be asked to send delegates to the American Federation of Labor national convention at Tampa, Fla., in the name of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

More Visit Acadia Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Sept. 18—The total number of cars listed as having visited Acadia National park, on Mount Desert island during the summer is 77,547, and the people who have been there is listed at 319,048. This is a gain of 7.2 per cent over last year when there were 72,506 cars and 292,914 people.

Jobless Leave Bills For State Taxpayers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 18—Jobless marchers who invaded the state capitol during the recent session of the Pennsylvania state assembly left a bill of about $11,000 for Pennsylvania taxpayers, Auditor General Frank E. Baldwin announced today. This figure, he said, did not include the cost of repairs to the senate gallery but represented the total cost of feeding and housing the groups, estimated at 3000 men and women during the several weeks "siege" of Harrisburg.

"Items already audited," Mr. Baldwin continued, "totaled $9392.96, of which $5193.48 was for transportation of the marchers from Harrisburg to their homes and raw foods and materials." Another $4109.48, he added, represented meals "obtained by the marchers at restaurants." Requisitions for an additional $1600 are still with the state emergency relief bureau.

The "marchers" were housed in the farm show building, but passed most of the time in the senate gallery, a large part of which they left damaged. No estimate has been made of the cost for repairing these damages.

Italy Protests Effort By Haile Selassie To Sell Rail Securities

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Italian Embassy issued a warning today against the purchase of securities from Haile Selassie which he acquired while Emperor of Ethiopia.

The statement indicated that the embassy had taken cognizance of Haile Selassie's efforts to negotiate a loan on stock of the Franco-Ethiopian railroad between Djibouti, French Somaliland, and Addis Ababa.

It referred specifically to "shares constituting compensation given the former Ethiopian empire in return for concessions."

Italy, the statement continued, would consider any transaction with "Signor Tafari" null and void.

2-MINUTE STORY of a 4-HOUR MIRACLE

MADGE! STARTING TO PAINT FURNITURE NOW WHEN YOU'RE GIVING A PARTY TONIGHT!
I HAVEN'T HAD TIME BEFORE, BUT I'M SIMPLY NOT GOING TO HAVE SHABBY THINGS AROUND TONIGHT.
GOING TO DECORATE THE PLACE WITH "FRESH PAINT" SIGNS?
YOU DON'T KNOW WATERSPAR ENAMEL. ONE COAT AND IT'S DONE—FOUR HOURS AND IT'S DRY.
GOODNESS! YOUR PRECIOUS ENAMEL ACTUALLY HAS A PLEASANT ODOR.
THAT'S ANOTHER REASON I LIKE WATERSPAR. AND IT DRIES TO A LOVELY CHINA-LIKE GLOSS. WASHES BEAUTIFULLY TOO.
THAT NIGHT
ELLEN, YOU'VE BEEN TELLING MY GUESTS. I SEE THEM TOUCHING THAT BOOKCASE TO SEE IF IT'S DRY!
I COULDN'T RESIST TELLING THEM ABOUT YOUR FOUR-HOUR MIRACLE. YOU'VE STARTED A LOT OF GOOD RESOLUTIONS AMONG THE GIRLS.
MADGE, WHERE DID YOU GET THAT WATERSPAR ENAMEL? I WANT TO TRY IT.
CLIP THIS COUPON AND SAVE SOME MONEY. THE PITTSBURGH PAINT DEALER WILL GIVE YOU A FULL-SIZE 30c CAN FOR ONLY 15c.

ONE-DAY PAINTING with Pittsburgh Paint Products

WALLHIDE—for walls and ceilings
FLORHIDE—for painted floors
WATERSPAR ENAMEL—for woodwork and furniture
WATERSPAR VARNISHES—for woodwork and floors

YOU CAN redecorate an entire room in a day—walls, ceiling, floor and woodwork—with these fast-drying Pittsburgh Paint Products. For the name of the Pittsburgh Paint dealer in your vicinity, look in the classified telephone directory under "Paints." He will recommend a competent painter. He also sells Patton's SUN-PROOF Paint, the quality Pittsburgh product for exterior painting. See him today—and cash the coupon.

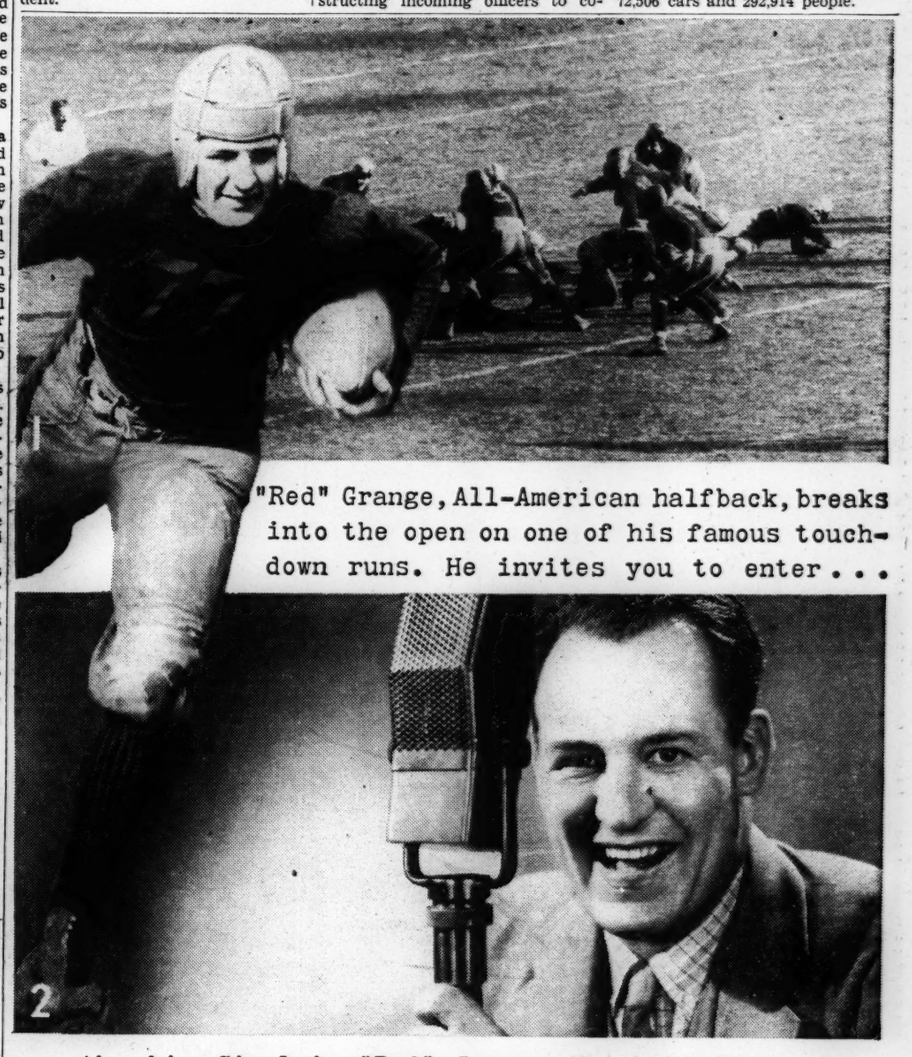
Paint • PITTSBURGH • Glass
PLATE GLASS COMPANY
PAINT DIVISION, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Copyright 1936 by Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

ANY PITTSBURGH DEALER: This coupon and 15c entitle bearer to a full-size 30c can of Waterspar One-Coat Enamel, or the 15c allowance may be applied on the purchase of a larger can.

Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

15c AND THIS COUPON FOR A 30c CAN OF WATERSPAR ENAMEL

THE MUSIC YOU LOVE superbly rendered by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and distinguished guest artists. Every Sunday afternoon from 2:00 to 2:45 P.M. (E.T.), Columbia Broadcasting System.



. . . the big Sinclair "Red" Grange Football Radio Contest. Every week during the football season you have an opportunity to win a new Chevrolet . . .

. . . Ford or Plymouth 4-door de luxe sedan or one of 120 other valuable prizes—a Philco car radio, 6 pairs of Real Silk hosiery or a Spalding official football, autographed by H. F. Sinclair and "Red" Grange. See your . . .

. . . nearby Sinclair dealer for free weekly Contest Blanks. And see your local newspaper for "Red" Grange's broadcasting time in the Sinclair Football Radio Contest.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

School—And the Lunch Box Goes Into Action

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

When the School Bell Rings at Noon

Do Your Children Open Their Lunch Boxes With Well-Founded Eagerness?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH September here again and the trek back to school begun, lunch boxes are in order once more.

If you plan to purchase a lunch kit for your child this year, it will be easy to select one that is well ventilated and easily washed and scalded. Equipped with a pint thermos bottle it will carry something hot for each day's lunch. If your child uses an ordinary lard pail, however, ventilation may be secured by punching three or four nail holes in the lid and filing off the rough edges, while a pint glass jar may be used when you have no thermos facilities. Many schools are equipped with a large kettle and a rack to hold the jars. The kettle is filled with water, each student's jar inserted in the rack, and the entire school's lunch thus warmed. The teacher will see to this, if you ask her co-operation.

Variety in the contents of the school lunch box adds greatly to the youthful consumers' satisfaction. Using different kinds of bread for sandwiches is one method of achieving diversity. One mother who puts up five lunches daily offers the following recipes which have proved popular with her children:

Orange Bread

Let
1 yeast cake and
1 tablespoon sugar stand together for a few minutes. Heat
1 cup orange juice to lukewarm. Add
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
⅓ cup sugar
1 teaspoon grated orange rind and yeast cake. Add
3 cups flour and beat well. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Put
½ cup flour on board and knead this in with
½ cup candied orange peel finely cut. Shape into loaf. Let rise until light. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for 30 to 40 minutes.

A good filling for this bread is made as follows:

Combine
1 part orange juice with
2 parts cream cheese. Beat to consistency of thick cream.

Raisin-Nut Bread

Wash
1 cup seedless raisins and drain.
Beat
1 egg. Add
1 cup milk and
1 cup sugar and mix together. Combine with
3½ cups flour and
4 teaspoons baking powder. Add
½ cup chopped nut kernels, the cup of raisins, and beat thoroughly. Pour into well greased, paper lined bread pan. Bake 1½ hours at 300° F.

Pineapple-Nut Bread

Beat
2 eggs. Add
⅓ cup sugar and
⅓ cup butter melted and cooled. Beat. Add
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour, which has been sifted three times with
3 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Add
1 cup chopped walnuts. Stir smooth. Add
1 cup crushed pineapple and sirup. Beat. Turn into thoroughly buttered pan-loaf pan. Bake in a slow to moderate oven of 350° F. about 1 hour or until firm.

Steamed Walnut Brown Bread

Soak
1 cup bread crumbs in
1½ cups milk. When soft, rub the crumbs and milk through a strainer and add
½ cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup whole wheat flour
1 cup corn meal and
2 teaspoons soda which has been sifted with flour, also
1 cup rolled oats, and
¾ cup water. Blend well and add
1 cup broken walnut kernels. Pour into 4 greased 1-pound baking powder tins and steam for two hours. Our children like this especially.

Cocoa Brown Bread

This bread makes delightful sandwiches when cold and spread with a paste of cream cheese and orange marmalade.

Mix and sift these dry ingredients:
1 cup rye meal
1 cup corn meal
1 cup graham flour
3 tablespoons cocoa
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder and
1 teaspoon salt. Stir in
1 cup chopped, pitted dates or chopped nuts. To
¾ cup molasses add
2¼ cups of sour milk. Combine with dry ingredients. Turn into a well buttered mold, cover tightly and steam 3 to 4 hours.

If the bread is 24 hours old, it will cut easily. If it isn't, it can be set in the icebox until firm enough to slice well. Spreading the bread with butter that is soft, not melted, helps to prevent fillings from softening the bread, or soaking into it. A hot fork will speed up the process of creaming the butter. Then, cutting the sandwiches in fancy shapes adds greatly to the lunch box's attractiveness.

As for the fillings, there is almost no end to the variety that may be achieved by a dash of imagination.

If you use lettuce in sandwiches, cut it up first, so as to make it easier and less embarrassing to eat. Lemon juice often may be used to moisten fillings and add flavor. Orange juice goes well with dried fruit fillings and where nuts are used. Cheese is easy to combine with other ingredients. Cream cheese is good with jelly and jam, or try it with peanut butter and graham bread. On whole wheat bread, cream cheese is delicious with ground dried apricots, and it is delicious with chopped dill pickle or with chopped dates or pecans.

Here are some fillings which may be made and kept in the refrigerator.

Shrimp Butter

Combine
1 cup butter and
1 cup cooked shrimps pounded soft. Season with
Salt and
Cayenne to taste and moisten with
¼ cup lemon juice.

Tuna Sandwich Filling

Combine
1 small can white meat tuna, minced,
½ cup finely chopped celery,
1 bell pepper, minced,
2 tablespoons lemon juice,
Mayonnaise to spread.

Baked Bean

Mash baked beans. Add
finely chopped pickle to suit taste.
Moisten with mayonnaise to spreading consistency.
Use with whole wheat bread.

Prune

Remove stones from dried prunes which have been cooked.
Chop prunes. Combine with equal quantity of
peanut butter.
Moisten with lemon juice or mayonnaise to spread.
Add a few grains of salt. Mix. Use for whole wheat or white bread.

Banana and Jelly

Combine equal volumes of jelly and banana pulp. Use between buttered slices of rye bread,

Carrot and Peanut

Combine
finely chopped uncooked carrots and salted peanuts equally. Moisten with boiled salad dressing. Use with either
buttered whole wheat or white bread.

Cheese Tuna

Shred tuna fish.
Prepare well-seasoned cottage cheese.
Spread buttered slices of white bread with
tuna fish. Cover with
cottage cheese. Cover with a second slice of buttered white bread.

Cottage Cheese and Peanut

Combine
1 cup well-seasoned cottage cheese with
1 cup chopped peanuts.
Moisten with
cream to spread. Season to taste with salt.
Use with white bread. Lettuce is good between slices.
Soft and cooked foods may be sent in glass, screw-topped jars. If the lids are enameled with some quick-drying lacquer, they will look that much more attractive to the child. When sending salads, it is well to bear in mind that few of them will stand waiting, and the lunch must wait three or four hours before it will be eaten. Other foods such as baked beans and baked apple may be sent cold in jars. Fresh fruits whenever possible are especially good for desserts. But washed dried fruits make a welcome and chewy change now and then.

Cup cakes are easier to carry than any other kind of cake, and they are very attractive to the small consumer when baked in paper cups and decorated with different icings. The routine may be varied by sending cookies of all kinds, cut in fancy shapes and dressed up with raisins, or sometimes a bit of icing. Gingerbread men appeal to children, while cinnamon rolls, maple sticks and other fancy breads will add to any lunch-box outlay. The following are some useful cookie recipes:

Peanut Drop Cookies

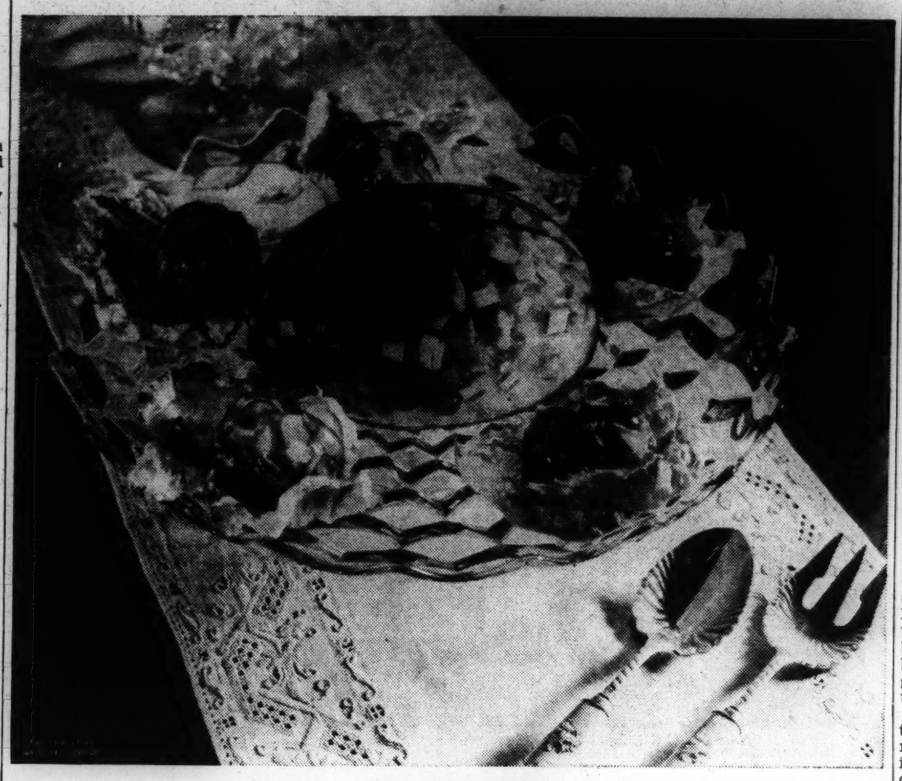
Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
2½ teaspoons baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt. Reserve ¼ cup to dredge peanuts. Cream
½ cup butter and
1¼ cups light brown sugar thoroughly. Add
2 eggs (one at a time) and beat until well blended. Mix in dry ingredients and
¾ cup milk alternately. Add
1 tablespoon grated orange and
1 cup peanuts mixed with ¼ cup reserved flour. Drop by teaspoon on an oiled baking sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Makes four dozen.

Honey Cookies

Sift
1⅓ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
2½ teaspoons baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt. Cream
⅓ cup butter and
½ cup sugar thoroughly. Beat in
1 egg and add
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind and
¼ cup honey. Add dry ingredients. Chill and roll to ¼-inch thickness. Cut with a 2¼-inch cutter and place at once on oiled baking sheets. Brush with beaten egg white, sprinkle with sugar and
⅓ cup chopped nuts. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 7 minutes. Remove at once from baking sheets. Makes four dozen.

Butter Cookies

Cream
½ cup sugar and
1 cup butter thoroughly. Add
1 egg yolk
1¾ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Chill. Roll out on a well-floured board to ⅛-¼ inch thick. Cut with small cooky cutter. Top each with the following meringue: Beat
2 egg whites dry. Add
6 tablespoons sugar and
½ cup chopped nuts. Bake in moderate oven (325° F.) for 10 to 12 minutes. Makes five dozen.



Lamb in Mint Jelly

Soften
2 tablespoons gelatin in
½ cup cold water. Wash
12 stalks mint, tie in a bunch, and cook for 10 minutes in
1½ cups boiling liquid. Pour over the softened gelatin and stir until gelatin is thoroughly dissolved. Add
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Salt
¼ teaspoon paprika and a few drops of
Green vegetable coloring. Cool and when beginning to set, stir in
3 cups cold cooked diced lamb and turn into a large melon mold and small individual molds which have been dipped in cold water. Chill, unmold and garnish with lettuce.

This salad, made in both large and individual molds, is especially nice for luncheon or buffet supper.

A Frosted Fruit Spice Cake

Peach Spice Cake

Drain
2 cups cooked peaches and mash to a pulp (should measure 1½ cups mashed)
Cream
1½ cups granulated sugar and
⅔ cup shortening, and
3 eggs, beaten, peaches, and mix thoroughly. Add
2¾ cups all-purpose flour sifted with
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons ginger and
1 teaspoon cloves, and beat well. Bake in 3 greased layer cake tins in a moderate oven (375°) 25 to 30 minutes. Put layers together and spread top and sides with butter-sugar icing or boiled frosing.

Butter Frosting

Cream
4 tablespoons butter, beat in
½ cup confectioners' sugar. Add
1 egg yolk
1 tablespoon milk
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla and
1½ cups confectioners' sugar, beating until very smooth.
Add more sugar if necessary to make of the consistency to spread.

Boiled Frosting

Place
1 cup sugar
½ cup water
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar and
⅛ teaspoon salt in a smooth saucepan and stir until dissolved. Boil syrup to 242° F. or until it spins a long thread. Pour gradually into
2 stiffly beaten egg whites, beating constantly. Add
½ teaspoon vanillla and continue beating until stiff enough to spread on cake.

Household Hints

Hooks for Belts

I put small hooks on coat hangers on which to hang belts. It makes them easy to find and prevents those of leather (patent, gold and silver) from cracking.—(Miss) E. D. H., California.

Housecleaning Hint

I have found the best way to clean bed springs is by using a long-handled dish-mop. You can do it quickly and do not scratch your hands.

Through the Wringer

When washing a garment having snap fasteners on it, I snap the fasteners together and they pass through the wringer with no injury to the snaps.

Tying Back the Curtains

An easy and quick way to place your curtain tie-backs at an even height is to pull the shades down to the point where you want the tie-backs.—(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho.

Promoting the Nutcracker

I keep a 10-cent variety of a nutcracker in my bathroom cabinet, and use it to unscrew the metal cap of a bottle or tube which refuses to move otherwise.—(Miss) B. M. R., Missouri.

For the Bird

I use paper napkins in the bird cages and it saves much trouble and looks well.
(Mrs.) S. G. R., Washington

Needed in Homemaking

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY this summer a girl who had just graduated from high school went to her grandmother for advice as to what choice of schools she should make in continuing her studies. Her story was something like this:

She expected to marry as soon as she had completed a four-year course in some college. The young man in the picture had just graduated from law school and entered his father's law office, but the father wisely insisted that it would be at least four years before the young man would be "worth his salt, to say nothing of salt for two."

If one had not known the grandmother whom this young woman approached it would have been natural to suppose that the advice would have been for the girl to spend the four years in learning how to cook, how to keep a house spotless and how to be a "good housewife." But this grandmother had learned, through the years when she had been training four children and being comrade and teacher to six grandchildren, that there was more to life than just the living.

One might have expected, also, that the grandmother would have reminded the girl that four years is a long time and that either one or both of those most concerned in the four-years-hence marriage would have plenty of time to change their minds. But she did nothing of the kind. She simply remarked that four years would be a good length of time during which to get to know each other as well as two people who were contemplating building a home together should know each other.

Then she continued by asking her granddaughter if she remembered the happy evenings which they had spent together going over Latin lessons, working on algebraic problems, reading and discussing history. "Those evenings," said the girl, "are what has made me come to you for advice."

The grandmother told the girl that when she had been in college she had not thought of marriage; she was planning to be a teacher, but some young man had changed her plans for her very soon after her graduation. "Most of my college friends, and all of my mother's friends, exclaimed in horror because my education was going to be 'wasted.' But you see, my dear, I had been trained to think, and I knew what I needed as helps for the routine of homemaking and I knew where to go to get those helps. What my perturbed friends did not know, and what I have never tried to explain to them, is that every cultural subject which I took in college has been a constant source of happiness and helpfulness to me and to my home."

It would not have been so easy for this woman to acquire the cultural subjects, even if she had known where to go for them, after she had entered the profession of homemaker. Her knowledge of languages, of astronomy, of history, had, she said, entered the conversation in her home every day and every evening. It had made her the valued "homework" friend of her own children and their friends. It had made the "heart of her husband to safely trust in her," and had given to her inner tranquillity and resourcefulness.

And so this grandmother told the girl to acquire all of the education she possibly could in the languages, the arts and the natural sciences. She then suggested that her summer vacations might very well be spent in learning the usual household arts of cooking, sewing, dusting and managing a home, but asked her also to be sure that she brought into her new home all of the fine arts of music, literature and the painting of a picture which she could command.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

GARDENING

We Attend a Weed Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Catharine:

I've written you many times about the beautiful flowers there are in Southern California and about the flower shows and the interesting way they are staged, but can you imagine the jolt my thinking received the other day when I read an attractive announcement of a weed show.

O yes, there are weeds in California. Only that morning I had been in my bit of a garden pulling and digging, to try to give the crowded marigolds some room. What would a weed show be? My curiosity had to be satisfied so I planned to go. Many other people had the same thought for cars were parked for blocks and the small studio and garden were full of eager, interested people.

It was something to make one think and it has most surely been a means of opening my eyes. Imagine my amazement when I recognized the little rascals I had been assisting to leave my garden only the day before. I wish you could have seen them. Persian rug weed it was called, beautifully patterned on a large yellow plate. Its color was rich and full and the lipe of it dainty but strong and purposeful, too. (I knew it had the quality of strength.)

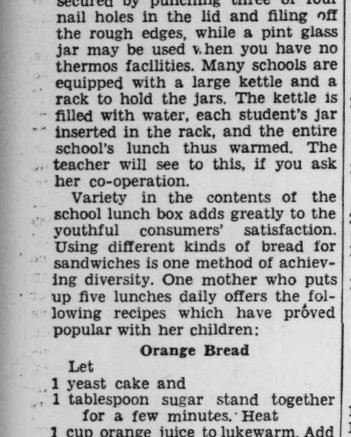
There was an arrangement of cocklebur, two of Jimson Weed—and they were so differently treated. There was sea weed and there were many grasses, including some I had always thought of as a great nuisance, Bermuda grass.

One of the prize winners (for it was handled as a flower show—there were judges and ribbons) was an arrangement of wild radish seed pods. It made you think of a sailboat in the breeze. And there was a fairylike bowl of dandelion blows, which was the very essence of beauty. I learned that one can pick this long-stemmed variety before the pods open and hang them upside down. They open and dry and don't have the tendency to blow away when treated in this way.

I thought of the line at the top of the announcement, "To find the hidden beauty of common things." That was just what was happening to me. One of the girls of the studio said, "There's so much beauty all around us and no one needs to be without it. Just see this buckwheat—" and the other girl interrupted, "In its perfect container from the Five and Ten."

California's lovelier than ever now. Can't you plan a visit this fall? There are so many beautiful weeds in vacant lots and along the roads where we drive. I hope you'll come and go weeding with me.

Until then,
Elizabeth.



SLEEPY TIME MEAL

FOR the bedtime supper, children should have light, easy-to-digest food. All children love crisp, delicious Kellogg's Corn Flakes in milk or cream.

Serve them every evening. The little folks will sleep more soundly. And, consequently, you'll spend a more restful night. Made in Battle Creek. Sold everywhere.

Nothing takes the place of
Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES

MONITOR MOTHERS! GIVE YOUR CHILDREN THIS NOURISHING FOOD-DRINK

It contains many important food essentials often deficient in the diet.

How children adore the rich creamy chocolate flavor goodness of Cocomalt! And many Monitor mothers give them all they want—for Cocomalt lives up to their high standards. It's pure and wholesome, and it meets important nutritional needs of the body. It contains Iron, Sunshine Vitamin D, Calcium, Phosphorus.

Cocomalt comes in powder form, designed always to be mixed with milk—either HOT or COLD. So mixed, the result is a delicious chocolate flavor drink with *almost twice as much food-energy value as plain milk.* The whole family will like it—and it's just the drink to serve to your guests, too.

Cocomalt is sold at grocery and department stores. In ½-lb. and 1-lb. airtight cans. Also in the economical 5-lb. family size. Beware of imitations. Insist on the genuine Monitor-advertised Cocomalt.

Cocomalt is the registered trade-mark of the R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N.J.

IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

BLUE RIBBON BOUILLON CUBES

JUST ADD HOT WATER AND SERVE

Serve at luncheon or dinner. For children after school or between meals. As a beverage before retiring ---

SAMPLES AND CHART OF SANDWICH AND CANAPE SPREADS ON REQUEST
BLUE RIBBON DIST. CORP.
239 4th Ave. New York

5 CUBES 10

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID

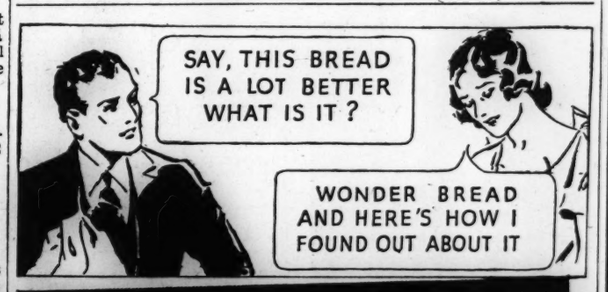
No better hair nets made at any price.
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
Gray, White or Lavender, 15 for $1. Agents Wanted.
MIRA HAIR NET CO.
Formerly with Int'nat'l Commodities Co.
1265 Broadway, New York City

FORESIGHTED FALL PLANTING OF TULIPS

brings a glorious show of color to your garden in early Spring. Send for our bulb folder, completely illustrated in full color.

Burbrec Nurseries
LEXINGTON, MASS.

Mail this ad. and 40c to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for Alice Bradley's newest illustrated book. 2nd edition. Stiff cover.
SIX HUNDRED SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING MEAT
including general directions for cooking meat and recipes for sauces and stuffings.



LET THIS 1-2-3 TEST CHOOSE YOUR BREAD

Get a loaf of Wonder Bread. Do just three simple things: See its tempting whiteness. Feel its texture . . . silky-soft—yet firm enough to spread easily. Taste the full fine flavor that slo-baking helps bring out in every slice. Do all these things with any other loaf. Then choose. Fair enough, isn't it? Look for Wonder Bread at your food store in its gay red, yellow and blue balloon wrapper!

The Happy Wonder Bakers
Continental Baking Company, Inc.

THE MORNING EGG FORK CAN RUIN THE EVENING DESSERT

Dingy silver strikes a false note against your immaculate table. And dull, tarnished silver not only looks unappetizing—it even tastes that way.

Yet it's so easy to keep silver sparkling, the new Wright way! Simply place your jar of Silver Cream on the shelf just above the sink. When you wash silver, look for slight tarnish spots. One rub—they're off—no hard polishing! Send for free booklet, "Things That Glisten." Address J. A. Wright & Co., 137 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

Canadian representative:
O-Cedar of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Only a Mile From Oxford Street

WHO could imagine a more peaceful scene? The arc of a canal as seen from the narrow bridge that crosses it; great trees on either side, rising in tiers on the high grassy banks and reflected clearly in the still water; such a wealth and variety of summer greens, of ash and sycamore, chestnut and willow, poplar, hornbeam, hawthorn and elder; and a chorus of birds is hidden in their branches, an unseen orchestra to greet the morning sun. At a break in the trees a private garden slopes down to the towing-path, adding brilliant patches of color from red rambler roses and spires of hollyhock and larkspur.

THE CANAL CURVES round and hides itself in the trees at about a furlong's distance from each side of the little bridge. See! Something moves on the still water. A mother-duck is shepherding her young family carefully down the middle of the channel. Suddenly she changes her course and hurries them toward the stone rim. She has heard the distant chug-chug of a steam barge, and wants to be well out of the way.

It seems an interminable time before the barge itself begins to emerge from the trees. Is it possible that anything can move so slowly in these days of speed? Such gentle movement does but add to the sense of peace instead of disturbing it. Fancy taking ten minutes to cover a quarter of a mile! There are reasons for this slow pace. It is not a single barge, but has in tow six others larger than itself. Round the curve comes the slow procession, revealing three loads of small coal, one of soft yellow sand, one of timber, and one of iron girders.

THE BARGE-MASTER STANDS on the foremost coal-lighter and thence shouts directions to his mates: one at the wheel on the steam-barge, two with horses on the towing-path, and one looking after the girders at the rear. No wonder they travel at snail's pace, for even so the water of the canal is churned into froth and almost overflows onto the towing-path, and the backwash from these large vessels in such a narrow channel is clearly having a destructive effect on the stone banks.

Mother-duck is keeping in retirement, watching with alert eye the oncoming chain, when suddenly round the opposite curve comes a gentler chug-chug and another kind of traffic comes to view. Here is no dirty coal-lighter, but a true barge, a home on the water, decorated in gaudy colors as only a bargee can. How he delights to wield a free brush and to paint his flowing curves and festoons of fruit, flowers and foliage in brilliant hues of green and yellow, red and blue! This is a family barge and the owners are evidently house-proud. It is trailer to a "Puffing Billy" on which Father travels and sees to the engine. Mother and daughter take turns with the tiller and the cooking pots on the gay rear barge. Mysterious cargo, neatly covered with black tarpaulin, occupies the full length of each vessel. The little living-room is painted canary yellow, and on its roof stand the covered cans by means of which water for all purposes is dipped out of the canal. Such cans! Decorated with pink cabbage roses, tied with blue lovers' knots on a yellow ground.

THE EXCITEMENT IS great when the two convoys become conscious of each other. Amid much shouting each endeavors to steer as close as possible to the bank. The gay barge hugs the side and waits. In spite of all precautions, it is heavily bumped by the coal-lighter, but nothing worse happens than a fierce rattling of cups and saucers.

Ten minutes and the turmoil is over. The shouting stops, and the convoys disappear silently, round the curve of the canal. Once more the trees are mirrored faithfully in the still water, their broken reflections restored to wholeness. Mother-duck slips out from her hiding-place, calling to her little brood to follow her.

WHERE IS THIS peaceful, rural scene? Who would guess that it is very near the heart of London? The beating of that great heart can be heard as one stands on the bridge, for this is the famous Regent's Canal, and Oxford Street is but a mile away.

J. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City..405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible for the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Courtesy of the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANDSCAPE WITH MILL NEAR SCHIEDAM: *A Painting by Johannes Hendrik Weissenbruch* (1824-1903)

JOHANNES HENDRIK WEISSENBRUCH is a typical representative of the so-called Hague School of landscapists. He was a pupil of the famous landscape painter, Van Hove, and in his early days also studied under Andreas Schelfhout. Very soon, however, young Weissenbruch acquired an individual style, working preferably in the open air, with nature for his inspiration and his model. All his landscapes reflect in a remarkably perfect manner the typical Dutch atmosphere, the quietness of the green meadows with cattle grazing under a limpid sky, the characteristic flatness of the country with its wide horizons, the windmills and canals.

Many museums in Holland and several galleries abroad possess works by Weissenbruch, who ranks high among the Dutch landscapists of the nineteenth century.

Mountainside Clothed in Laburnum

THERE hung the real Monte Generoso above our heads, and we thought it must be cooler on its height than by the lake-shore. To find coolness was the great point with us just then. Moreover, some one talked of the wonderful plants that grew among its rocks, and of its grassy slopes enamelled with such flowers as make our cottage-gardens at home gay in summer, not to speak of others rarer and peculiar to the region of the Southern Alps. Indeed, the Generoso has a name for flowers, and it deserves it, as we presently found.

This mountain is fitted by its position for commanding one of the finest views in the whole range of the Lombard Alps. A glance at the map shows that. Standing out pre-eminent among the chain of lower hills to which it belongs, the lakes of Lugano and Como with their long arms enclose it on three sides, while on the fourth the plain of Lombardy with its many cities, its rich pasture-lands and corn-fields intersected by winding river-courses and straight interminable roads, advances to its very foot. No place could be better chosen for surveying that contrasted scene of plain and mountain which forms the great attraction of the outlying buttresses of the central Alpine mass. The superiority of the Monte Generoso to any of the similar eminences on the northern outskirts of Switzerland is great. In richness of color, in picturesqueness of suggestion, in sublimity and breadth of prospect, its advantages are incontestable. The reasons for this superiority are obvious. . . .

From Mendrisio, the village at the foot of the mountain, an easy mule-path leads to the hotel, winding first through English-looking hollow lanes with real hedges, which are rare in this country, and English primroses beneath them. Then comes a forest region of luxuriant chestnut-trees, giants with pink boles just bursting into late leafage, yellow and tender, but too thin as yet for shade. A little higher up, the chestnuts are displaced by wild laburnums bending under their weight of flowers. The graceful branches meet above our heads, sweeping their long tassels against our faces as we ride beneath them, while the air for a good mile is full of fragrance. It is strange to be reminded in this blooming labyrinth of the dusty suburb roads and villa gardens of London. The laburnum is pleasant enough in St. John's Wood or the Regent's Park in May—a tame domesticated thing of brightness amid smoke and dust. But it is another joy to see it flourishing in its own home, clothing acres of the mountain-side in a very splendor of spring-color, mingling its paler blossoms with the golden broom of our own hills, and with the silver of the hawthorn and wild cherry. Deep beds of lilies-of-the-valley grow everywhere beneath the trees; and in the meadows purple columbines, white asphodels, the Alpine spiræa, tall, with feathery leaves, blue scabious, golden hawkweeds, turkscap lilies, and, better than all, the exquisite narcissus poeticus, with its crimson-tipped cup, and the pure pale lilies of San Bruno are crowded in a maze of dazzling brightness. Higher up the laburnums disappear, and flaunting crimson peonies gleam here and there upon the rocks, until at length the gentians and white ranunculuses of the higher Alps displace the less hardy flowers of Italy.—From "Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe," by JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

Winter's Prelude

Now autumn, vigorous and bluff,
Filches from boughs their wealth of leaves,
And now, although the winds are rough,
They are most gay enchanting thieves.

The lake, that once was smooth as glass,
Is ruffled now, and nights grow chill,
Yet, though the summer's pride must pass,
The trees have gold to toss and spill.

Therefore, I welcome back once more
The brave and sparkling autumn days;
So much delight is yet in store
For me, who understands their ways!

HERBERT BLUEN

Winkle, a Dormouse of Three Seasons

NO ONE who gazes into the large bright eyes of a dormouse can doubt his intelligence. The dormouse knows that some nuts are harder than others; he knows that nuts are good or nuts are bad. He will feel a shell with his teeth, turn it lightly over, lift it in his hands with a casual air, and then drop it disdainfully upon the ground. That nut would assuredly be imperfect; I have never known a dormouse gnaw a hole in a bad nut. Squirrels are also nut connoisseurs, but I wonder if they have learnt the trick of softening hard nuts in water, or in the dew. Perhaps not. The vivacious nature of the squirrel makes him less patient than the more placid dormouse, and he cannot be bothered with any fal-lals.

Winkle, a dormouse of three seasons, is particularly cute, and this is one of his favourite tricks. A few nights ago I provided cob-nuts for supper. Winkle was the first to put in an appearance, and after an attack upon the butter he turned his attention to the nuts. Very pleased with himself, he lifted a cob from the pile, carefully avoiding all obstacles that might knock it from his tightly clenched teeth, and carried it to a corner behind a flowerpot. For seven minutes he gnawed and scraped, turning the nut round in his hands like a ball, in order to get a grip. Still he made no impression. Then, as though he had suddenly come to a decision, in exasperation he dropped it. "Foreign," he said in disgust, "and hard as a stone." Cleaning his mouth with care, he skipped along to drink. At this stage he may do one of two things; he may scamper off into the branches for a conversation with his wife, and not return to the nut for over half an hour, or he may sit where he is in perfect contentment until something tells him he may again begin his work. I have seen Winkle behave in both ways, but the extraordinary point is this: when he has been aloft he does not search for another nut, of which plenty lie among the leaves, but he returns straight to the one in which he is interested. In this case, Winkle picked up the nut, and carrying it high like a banner, took it to the water-bowl. Splash! He had dropped it in the water. Splendid. Tail held jauntily above his back, he hurried to the tree-trunk to tell the others. In five minutes he had returned. Gripping the edge of the bowl with his long-toed feet, he leaned over, and deftly seizing the nut, removed it from the water. Probably it does not actually soften the nut, but it may aid the work of the tiny teeth. I left him gnawing and went to have my bath. Some twenty minutes later I found him with a neat hole made in the shell, but evidently he had found the task difficult, for he was holding the nut half in the water as though to moisten it. When English nuts are in season the dormice open them with ease, but all four adopt the water-softening trick with Barcelonas.—PHYLLIS KELWAY, in "Hedge Folk in Twilight." (London and New York: Longmans, Green.)

Birds of the Bayou

HERE, then, in this old Creole cottage Mary was tarrying, coming out at all hours of the day, and scanning the wide view, first with only her hand to shade her brow, and then with the old ship's-glass, Alice often standing by and looking up at this extraordinary toy with unspoken wonder. All that Mary could tell her of things seeable through it could never persuade the child to risk her own eye at either end of it. So Mary would look again and see, out in the prairie, in the morning, the reed birds, the marsh hen, the blackbirds, the sparrows, the starlings with their red and yellow epaulets, rising and fluttering and sinking again among the lilies and mallow, and the white crane, paler than a ghost, wading in the grassy shallows.

She saw the ravening garfish leap from the bayou, and the mullet in shining hundreds spatter away to left and right; and the fisherman and the shrimp-catcher in their canoes come gliding up the glassy stream, riding down the water-lilies that rose again behind, and shook the drops from their crowns like water sprites.

Here and there farther out she saw the little cat-boats of the neighboring village crawling along the edge of the lake, taking their timid morning cruises. And far away she saw the titanic clouds; but on the horizon, no sail.

In the evening she would see mocking-birds coming out of the savannah and flying into the live-oaks. A summer duck might dart from the cypresses, speed across the wide green level, and become a swerving, vanishing speck on the sky. The heron might come around the bayou's bend, and suddenly take fright and fly back again. The rattling kingfisher might come up the stream, and the blue crane sail silently through the purple haze that hung between the swamp and the bayou. She would see the gulls, gray and white, on the margin of the lake, the sun setting beyond its western end, and the sky and water turning all beautiful tints; and every now and then, low down along the cool, wrinkling waters, passed across the round eye of the glass the broad downward curved wing of the pelican. But when she ventured to lift the glass to the horizon, she swept it from east to west in vain. No sail. —From "Dr. Sevier," by GEORGE W. CABLE.

Sudbury Idyll

Old be the words and plain,
Softly-spoken and slow,
That tell how the tall white phlox-heads sway
Heavily to and fro,
How the idling butterfly brushes their throats
And drifts on the warm air's flow.

Sudbury, tranquil inn,
Calm eyes look from your walls
And fancy hears light steps on your stairs,
Voices along your halls.
Who cherish this scene of our noble race
Hold never the way of thralls.

CLARA MORRIS

Continuous Refreshment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR many people, vacations come once each year, while there are others who, because of the pressure of daily duties, have no vacation. But the essence of vacation is refreshment—a quality which, when rightly understood, can be claimed and expressed by anyone at any time. Careful thinkers discover that refreshment and work well done go hand in hand, and this is why many of the busiest people feel little need for a day off now and then.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary defines "refresh" in part as "to make fresh again," and one of its definitions of "fresh" is "having its original qualities unimpaired." Christian Science traces the origin of all spiritual qualities to God, infinite Mind, and it urges men to find the truth about their individual being by gaining an understanding of God. Manifestly, qualities of divine origin forever remain unimpaired, since they are characterized by the everlastingness of Spirit. Real refreshment, therefore, consists in knowing that the reality about man is his likeness to God.

But, it may be asked, is not man material?

Christian Science declares that in reality man is not and cannot be material, because God, Spirit, is the source of all that actually is. Theoretical discussions about a supposed material origin for man lead only to the conclusion that were the creative force material, it would also be self-destructive, and on such a basis there could be no accounting for the divine intelligence which governs the one eternal, spiritual creation. The fact of individual, intelligent identity furnishes a sound basis for reasoning that the universe of Spirit, including spiritual man, exists at the standpoint of effect. The cause of this infinite effect is called God. Such reasoning is not merely satisfying to the intellect; it can also be demonstrated in practical ways.

For example, it is found that an acknowledgment that God is the only cause, prayerfully and reverently realized, brings proof that this is true by way of invigorated human living. Health, well-being, and position have many times been restored to men and women who have learned in Christian Science that fear, material health laws, and kindred evils are not truly causative, whereas the infinitely good God does originate and support reality. Indeed, so remarkable have been the proofs made in this way that countless thousands are now searching the Scriptures and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, to obtain a larger understanding of divine causation.

What, then, of material effects? What are they? Christian Science reasons that because God, Spirit, is the only cause, all materialism is utterly unreal. It describes the material situation as a belief of false or limited consciousness, and this false belief disappears in the ratio that the individual perceives the true creation, which materiality only counterfeits. "The corporeal senses are the only source of evil or error," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 489 of Science and Health. That the corporeal senses are unreliable, even human experience amply confirms, for no one believes them when he observes that streetcar tracks seem to meet in the distance or that the sun appears to move from east to west. Just as advancement in human knowledge is correcting human consciousness with regard to ordinary phenomena, so the revelation of Christian Science is instructing men that material life, with all its woes, is only a seem-so, and that the actual fact of being is pure spirituality, or likeness to God.

Since the reality of being is spiritual, the actuality of the present moment is the presence and power of God. Thus it is seen that the belief in postponed good is nothing else than a failure to recognize that God is now the creator, sustainer, and maintainer of the universe. Jesus knew God in this way, and he said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work" (John 5:17). His daily life illustrated the refreshment and power available to each one who is imbued with the Christly conviction of the nearness of divinity.

Jesus maintained himself, and did his healing work, by holding in consciousness to his unity with God and by walking in childlike dependence upon Him. "The Son can do nothing of himself," he declared, adding, "for what things soever he [the Father] doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise" (John 5:19). By accepting the Master's example, the follower of his teachings can find rest from anxious toil and begin to demonstrate the dominion which is the normal attribute of spiritual sonship

The Christian Science textbook says (pp. 519, 520), "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." This holy work is right thinking, thinking which is inspired by prayerful awareness of the truths of spiritual being. It brightens each day, because its silent influence denies and destroys the debilitating influence of negative, fearful concepts. It gives health, because it eradicates the so-called sources of sickness, namely, fear and false material theories. In short, work done from the standpoint of God's absolute goodness makes way for the enjoyment of holidays, progress on workdays, and gladness every hour of every day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Immerwährende Erfrischung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE Leute haben einmal im Jahr Urlaub, während andere wegen dringender täglicher Pflichten gar keinen Urlaub haben. Aber das Wesentliche eines Urlaubs ist Erfrischung—etwas, was jedermann bei rechtem Verständnis jederzeit beanspruchen und bekunden kann. Sorgfältige Denker finden, daß Erfrischung und gut getane Arbeit Hand in Hand gehen; und dies ist der Grund, warum viele der beschäftigsten Leute selten das Bedürfnis haben, sich dann und wann einen Tag frei zu machen.

In Websters Schulwörterbuch ist „erfrischen" u. a. erklärt als „wieder frisch machen", und eine der Erklärungen für „frisch" lautet: „seine ursprünglichen Eigenschaften unvermindert haben". Die Christliche Wissenschaft bezeichnet Gott, das unendliche Gemüt, als den Ursprung aller geistigen Eigenschaften und fordert die Menschen auf, die Wahrheit über ihr eigenes Sein dadurch zu finden, daß sie Gott verstehen lernen. Eigenschaften göttlichen Ursprungs bleiben offenbar auf ewig unvermindert, da sie durch die Ewigkeitsdauer des Geistes gekennzeichnet sind. Wirkliche Erfrischung besteht daher in dem Wissen, daß die Wirklichkeit betreffs des Menschen seine Gottähnlichkeit ist.

Aber, kann gefragt werden, ist denn der Mensch nicht materiell? Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß der Mensch in Wirklichkeit nicht materiell ist und nicht materiell sein kann, weil Gott, der Geist, die Quelle alles dessen ist, was tatsächlich besteht. Theoretische Erörterungen eines vermeintlichen materiellen Ursprungs des Menschen führen nur zu dem Schluß, daß die Schöpferkraft, wenn sie materiell wäre, auch selbstzerstörend wäre; und auf einer solchen Grundlage ließe sich die göttliche Intelligenz nicht erklären, die die eine ewige, geistige Schöpfung regiert. Die Tatsache der persönlichen, intelligenten Wesenseinheit bietet eine gesunde Grundlage für die Folgerung, daß das Bestehen des Weltalls des Geistes einschließlich des geistigen Menschen eine Wirkung ist. Die Ursache dieser unendlichen Wirkung wird Gott genannt. Solches Folgern befriedigt nicht nur den Verstand, sondern kann auch praktisch bewiesen werden.

Man findet z. B., daß die andachts- und ehrfurchtsvolle Anerkennung und Vergegenwärtigung, daß Gott die einzige Ursache ist, den Beweis der Wahrheit dieser Erklärung in Gestalt von gestärktem menschlichem Leben erbringt. Gesundheit, Wohlergehen und Stellung sind in vielen Fällen wiederhergestellt worden, wo die Menschen durch die Christliche Wissenschaft verstehen gelernt haben, daß Furcht, materielle Gesundheitsgesetze und ähnliche Übel nicht wahrhaft ursächlich sind, während der unendlich gute Gott der Urheber und Erhalter der Wirklichkeit ist. Ja, so hervorragend sind die auf diese Weise erbrachten Beweise gewesen, daß unzählige Menschen heute in der Heiligen Schrift und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy forschen, um die göttliche Ursächlichkeit besser verstehen zu lernen.

Wie verhält es sich nun mit den materiellen Wirkungen? Was sind sie? Die Christliche Wissenschaft folgert, daß alles Materielle völlig unwirklich ist, weil Gott, der Geist, die einzige Ursache ist. Sie erklärt die materielle Lage als eine Annahme falschen oder begrenzten Bewußtseins; und diese falsche Annahme verschwindet in dem Maße, wie man die wahre Schöpfung, die die Materialität nur nachahmt, wahrnimmt. „Die körperlichen Sinne sind die einzige Quelle des Bösen oder des Irrtums", schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 489 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit. Daß die körperlichen Sinne unzuverlässig sind, bestätigt selbst die menschliche Erfahrung zur Genüge. Denn kein Mensch glaubt ihnen, wenn er sieht, daß Straßenbahngleise in der Ferne zusammenzulaufen scheinen, oder daß sich die Sonne von Osten nach Westen zu bewegen scheint. Gerade wie Fortschritt in menschlichem Wissen das menschliche Bewußtsein mit Bezug auf gewöhnliche Erscheinungen berichtigt, so zeigt die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft den Menschen, daß das materielle Leben mit allen seinen Leiden nur etwas Scheinbares ist, und daß die wahre Tatsache des Seins reine Geistigkeit oder Gottähnlichkeit ist.

Da die Wirklichkeit des Seins geistig ist, ist die Gegenwart und Macht Gottes die Tatsächlichkeit des jetzigen Augenblicks. Man sieht also, daß der Glaube an eine Aufschiebung des Guten nichts anderes ist als das Nichterkennen, daß Gott jetzt der Schöpfer, Erhalter und Lenker des Weltalls ist. Jesus erkannte Gott auf diese Art, und er sagte: „Mein Vater wirket bisher, und ich wirke auch" (Joh. 5, 17). Sein tägliches Leben veranschaulichte die Erfrischung und die Kraft, die jeder empfangen kann, der von der christlichen Überzeugung der Nähe Gottes durchdrungen ist.

Jesus konnte sich selber erhalten, und er vollbrachte sein Heilungswerk dadurch, daß er im Bewußtsein an seinem Einssein mit Gott festhielt und in seinem Leben kindlich auf Ihn vertraute. „Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun", erklärte er, und er fügte hinzu: „denn was dieser [der Vater] tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn" (Joh. 5, 19). Der Nachfolger seiner Lehren kann, wenn er dem Beispiel des Meisters folgt, Ruhe von sorgenvollem Mühen finden und die Herrschaft, die das normale Merkmal göttlicher Sohnschaft ist, zu beweisen beginnen.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch lesen wir (S. 520): „Die höchste und süßeste Ruhe, sogar vom menschlichen Standpunkt aus, liegt in heiliger Arbeit". Diese heilige Arbeit besteht in rechtem Denken,—einem durch andachtsvolles Innewerden der Wahrheiten des geistigen Seins erleuchteten Denken. Es erhellt jeden Tag, weil sein stiller Einfluß den entkräftenden Einfluß nichtiger, furchterfüllter Vorstellungen verneint und vernichtet. Es bringt Gesundheit, weil es die sogenannten Krankheitsquellen Furcht und falsche materielle Theorien ausmerzt. Kurz, Arbeit, die vom Standpunkt der unbedingten Güte Gottes aus getan wird, hat frohe Ferien, Fortschritt in der Arbeitszeit und Freude jede Stunde jedes Tages zur Folge.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

McLean Is Only Foreign Golfer Left in Amateur

By George E. Timpson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 18—One of those natural golf matches which has been waiting for its accomplishment for several seasons is being played in this year's United States amateur championship as Johnny Goodman, of Omaha, and Johnny Fischer, of Fort Thomas, Ky., encounter each other in the semifinal thirty-six hole struggle of the fortieth annual men's title, over the links of the Garden City Golf Club.

Both have been among the leaders of the game for several seasons, but the fortune of the draw and unexpected defeats for one or the other have previously prevented the encounter, and golfers have frequently expressed doubts as to which is the better. This question will soon be settled and it is sure to bring forth golf of the super variety, as both are now at the top of their games, as has been proved in their previous victories in this tournament.

Goodman Wins Early

Goodman has yet to play the last hole, and has victories over Hunter Hicks, Jesse P. Guilford, Rodney Colbert, Walter Belvins, John D. Langley, of the British team, and Ray Billows to his credit. Fischer has accounted for Edward Meisler, Carlin Short, Charles Evans Jr., A. W. Breault, Gus Moreland, and Russell Martin, but he had to go to the home hole against Moreland. Both have been close to par in their outward journeys, each time, and their later holes have also been of the star variety.

The other semiofficial was of the international variety, with George J. Voigt, of the American Walker Cup team, opposing Jock McLean, the Scotsman from Glasgow, who made the best showing for the British Walker Cup team at Pine Valley. Both of these golfers have been consistent scorers all the way through, in figures close to par, though neither showed the golf of the first pair, until yesterday, when Voigt eliminated Albert H. Campbell of Seattle, one of the previous favorites for the title vacated by Lawson Little, while McLean conquered the persistent J. F. Riddell, of the home club who has been staging Marathon matches all the way by winning extra-hole battles with regularity, on the seventeenth hole, 3 up.

Course Holds Its Par

Garden City has been holding its par fairly well so far, though an occasional break has occurred, until yesterday, when Gus Moreland did the first nine in 34, to place himself 1 up on Fischer. But the latter fought him on even terms for the next five holes, and finally a par 3 on the home hole gave Fischer the victory. Ray Billows also made a hard fight against Goodman, holding him even to the 14th hole, only to lose the next two, and the match at the 17th, which was halved. The summary:

United States Amateur Golf Championship
Fifth Round

Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., defeated Laurence M. Lloyd, Port Chester, N. Y., 4 and 3.

John Goodman, Omaha, defeated J. D. Langley, London, Eng., 5 and 3.

Russell W. Martin, Flossmoor, Ill., defeated David L. Davis, Austin, Texas, 3 and 2.

John W Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky. defeated Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill., 1 up.

George J. Voigt, Mamaroneck, N. Y. defeated Robert Fraser, Omaha, 4 and 3.

Albert E. Campbell, Seattle, Wash., defeated William E. Holt Jr., Syracuse, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Jock McLean, Glasgow, Scot., defeated Melville F. Heath Jr., West Newton, Mass., 6 and 4.

John F. Riddell Jr., Garden City, L. I., defeated T. Suffern Taller Jr., Locust Valley, L. I., 1 up (20 holes).

QUARTERFINAL ROUND

Goodman defeated Billows, 2 and 1; Fischer defeated Martin, 6 and 4; Voigt defeated Campbell, 4 and 3; McLean defeated Riddell, 3 and 1.

Two Canadians And Two Americans In Semifinal Round

DIXIE, Que., Sept. 18 (AP)—Two stars from below the border line and a pair of Montreal players shot their way into the semifinal round of the Canadian women's open golf championship yesterday as form ran true over the Royal Montreal course.

Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., and Margery Kirkham, the medalist from Montreal, favorites to fight it out for the title won last year by Ada Mackenzie easily qualified for the round of four along with youthful Marjorie Harrison of New York and Mrs. A. B. Darling of Montreal.

After a faulty outgoing nine in which she finished all-square with Mrs. H. W. Soper, Miss Miley rallied and gave her Montreal opponent a golfing lesson on the five holes of the incoming nine to win 5 and 4. Mrs. Soper fought from behind, after dropping the second hole, and finally squared the match by capturing the eighth and then halving the ninth; but she was no match for the Kentucky girl coming home. Both were out in 46 strokes.

The closest battle of the day was between Miss Kirkham and Marion McDougall, the long driving Portland (Ore.), star. The medalist finally won 1 up after 19 holes, but it was a ding-dong battle all the way. Both stroked the first nine in 43; but Miss Kirkham held a one-hole margin as the result of dropping a 30-yard approach on the ninth.

Miss Harrison, who meets Miss Kirkham in the semifinals, defeated Mrs. Thomas Rudel, another New Yorker and conqueror of the defending champion, 3 and 2, after being 1 up at the turn.

Mrs. Darling qualified to meet Miss Miley with a 6-and-4 victory over Mrs. E. H. Gooderham of Toronto, the former Cecile Smith of figure-skating fame.

Harry Fleischmann Leads All-Gauge Event

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18 (AP)—Harry Fleischmann, husky Santa Monica (Calif.) marksman, calmly stepped to the firing posts yesterday and cracked 100 consecutive clay targets to take over the individual leadership in the all-gauge event of the national skeet tournament.

His perfect shooting, plus a 99 by Grant Ilseng of Fresno, Calif., and able help from their three mates, gave the Los Angeles-Santa Monica quintet the team advantage after the first of three days in which these major events are contested. The team score was 485.

Completion of the small-gauge championships, halted by rain Wednesday, did not disturb Miller's place at the top with his 100. Kerr was second with 97, Phil Conway of Morristown, N. J., and Ilseng tied for third with 96 each.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hank Leiber, Giants—His homer with bases loaded and two doubles led Giants to 17-3 victory over Dodgers.

Jake Wade, Tigers—Stopped Indians with seven hits.

Arky Vaughan, Pirates—Hit homer and two singles in win over Reds.

Jack Knott, Browns—Limited White Sox to seven hits.

Buffalo Takes Second

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons took a lead of two games to none in the International league's final playoffs last night by stopping the Baltimore Orioles, 4 to 1, behind Carl Fischer's effective pitching. The Bisons now need but two more victories in the four-out-of-seven series to win the Governor's cup and the right to represent the International league in the "Junior World Series" against the American association victor.

Backfield Bothers Richmond

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Coach Glenn Thistlethwaite begins his twenty-ninth year as a grid mentor unconcerned about his seasoned, stalwart University of Richmond linemen, but somewhat bothered about his backfield. He will have to call on sophomores to fill important ball-toting roles.

Father and Son Help Bruins

Thelner Hoover, Glendale, Calif.

Bill Spaulding Jr. '38 (Left) and William H. Spaulding

Young Bill Executes Excellent Passes for the University of California at Los Angeles Football Team, of Which His Father Is the Head Coach

More Reserves Are Expected To Improve U. C. L. A. Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18—Defending co-champions of the Pacific Coast Conference, U. C. L. A., will enter the 1936 football campaign with a squad considerably stronger in reserves than that which shared the title in 1935.

The Bruins have lost three regulars and two substitutes from last year's squad, while Carl Olson may not return for his last year of competition at tackle. Olson's loss may be balanced by the reappearance of Duke Trotter, regular guard in 1934.

Graduation losses include Charles Cheshire, leading Bruin ball carrier and high scorer in the conference; Sam Stawisky, tackle; Bill Murphy, quarterback; Clarence Baldwin, substitute guard, and Remy Olmsted, backfield utility man.

The Bruins won their share of the crown with a pitifully small squad, consisting at the end of the season of lesss than 20 regulars. The probability is that at least two and possibly more capable players will be available for each position, giving Coach Bill Spaulding more to work with than he has had since leaving Minnesota in 1925.

Chavoor at Center

In the line the only certainty for position appears to be Sherman Chavoor, the veteran center of all-America calibre whom Southern Methodist players named as the best pivot man they faced last year.

Principal possibilities at guard are Bob Barr, square-rigged little senior; George Pfeiffer, freshman regular in 1935, and Earl Sargent and John Hastings, 1935 varsity first stringers.

The tackle department includes Capt. George Dickerson, Pete Barber, a great defensive man from Texas A. and M.; C. M. Wyrick, towering Oklahoman; Lawrence Murdock, junior, who developed tremendously after being a doubtful prospect at the start of last season; Harry Blumberg, former Minnesotan who excels in offensive ability, and raw-boned Brewster Broadwell, who has been out of the university for two years.

At ends the dope-sheet favors Student Body President Bob Schroeder whose pass receiving accounted for more than one deciding touchdown last fall; George Robinson, the veteran who was one of the best reasons for the 1935 victory over Stanford; Duke Westland, sophomore, and Frank Kroener, a tall, rangy transfer from Santa Ana Junior College.

Line Averages 199 Pounds

That collection of brawn in the line averages approximately 199 pounds per man, with Westland the lightest of the lot at 175 and Wyrick the heaviest at 220.

The big battle in the backfield will probably revolve around left half, where there are no less than seven candidates, each of whom will prove valuable. Hal Hirshon, by his sterling performances as a freshman last fall and in spring practice, is conceded the edge, with Young Bill Spaulding a strong contender. The veteran substitute, Don Ferguson, and Frank Cory from the frosh are other candidates with campus experience. The remainder of the list is made up of transfers.

Former End at Quarter

The quarterback post finds big Earle Harris, former substitute end, installed on the first team for his blocking ability and weight. Behind him will be Jack Montgomery, Lester Sutherland and Norman Padgett from the freshman eleven.

Triple-threat Fred Funk, the 215-pound "iron man" who played 542 out of a possible 600 minutes last fall, appears to have a definite edge at right half over John Baida, a powerful player despite his lack of weight, and Gordon Barnhill from the 1935 reserve list.

Billy Bob Williams and Walt Schell, a couple of 200-pound-plus veterans, and John Zaby and Don Hesse from the frosh make up the list of fullbacks.

A Harris-Funk-Hirshon-Schell backfield combination will average 205 pounds per man, while if Williams commands the fullback spot the average will fall to 201.25, which really makes no difference.

Terrymen Stage Offensive Show Before Yankees

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Always a great defensive team, the Giants gave the Yankees a first-class offensive display yesterday at Ebbets field, Brooklyn. Playing the opener of their five remaining games with the Dodgers, with most of the new American League champions in the stands, the Terrymen pounded five pitchers for a total of 23 hits and a 17-to-3 victory. It was their best hitting and scoring effort of the season, and moved them one long step closer to their objective, the National League pennant.

Kept idle by the schedule, the Yankees hiked over to Ebbets field on a "scouting" tour. They had heard how Bill Terry's great mound corps had overpowered the Cardinals and Cubs. They had heard how sensational infielding and outfielding had backed up this pitching.

Giants Hit Hard

But yesterday they saw something else. They saw a spectacular display of offensive strength in the bats of Joe Moore, Dick Bartell, Hank Leiber, Bill Terry, Travis Jackson, Gus Mancuso, Burgess Whitehead and even in Frank Gabler, the pitcher. In fact, the only regular Giant to go hitless was Mel Ott, and everyone knows what Mel can do on occasions with his willow.

So as the Yankees left for their homes late yesterday afternoon, they realized that in the Giants, they will face a strong World Series opponent. True, the Terrymen haven't clinched the flag yet, but that 17-to-3 triumph over the Dodgers placed them five full games in front of the idle Cardinals, and 5½ ahead of the Cubs, who were also inactive.

The Giants have 10 games to play. If they play .500 ball the rest of the way, the first game of the World Series on Sept. 30 will be played at the Polo Grounds.

Of course the New Yorkers still have four contests with the Dodgers, who promised to make plenty of trouble for Terry. But yesterday's smashing victory proved that Casey Stengel's club is no match for the league leaders under normal circumstances. The Dodgers knocked a tired lot of Giants out of the 1934 flag race; this year they are meeting a different ball club.

Leiber Hits Homer

Hank Leiber and Frank Gabler shared the spotlight in yesterday's triumph. Hank hit a homer with the bases full in the fourth inning, and on two other occasions connected with doubles. The big center fielder batted in or scored seven of the 17 runs. Gabler held the Dodgers to seven scattered hits and shut them out after the fourth inning.

In the only other National League game of the day, the Pirates pounded the Cincinnati Reds into defeat, 14 to 10. The Bucs made 22 hits and scored in every inning except the eighth. Lloyd Waner led the parade with four safeties in five times up. Pittsburgh is only 3½ games behind the Cubs in the standing.

The Tigers took possession of third place in the American league race yesterday by beating Cleveland, 5 to 2, with young Jake Wade on the mound. Jake limited the Indians to seven hits, two of them by Sammy Hale. The Bengals jumped over the idle Senators in the standing.

At St. Louis, a three-run eighth inning enabled the Browns to defeat the White Sox, 5 to 2. The home club did all of its scoring in that eighth after two were out, driving Monte Stratton to the showers. Jack Knott went the distance for the winners, giving up only seven hits. Jim Bottomley led the St. Louis batting attack with a double and two singles.

Interesting Close-Ups Of National Amateur Stars

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Close-ups of the four men who lasted to become semifinalists in the fortieth national amateur golf championship:

John Goodman . . . The ex-caddy from Omaha who beat all the big shot pros out for the national open championship of 1933 with the best putting spree in the open's history. Banging at the door for amateur honors for years and beaten only by Lawson Little in last year's semifinal which found his subpar game worthless. He's the man to beat, say the experts. In fact, many say the title will be decided on his match with Johnny Fischer.

Twenty-six years old and wiser in the ways of golf, Johnny has altered his game with great results. Stockier and heavier, he's opened the club head a bit, hitting 'em a little shorter but straighter. His one fault was a terrific hook. Now he actually fades his iron to the green. The old straight blade putter that he used only 51 times for the final 36 holes of the national open in '33 is in his bag these days. He now uses an aluminum putter.

Johnny Fischer . . . The best he's been able to do in the national amateur before this week was to reach the quarterfinals although for years the 24-year-old string bean from Cincinnati, has been one of the world's best amateurs, winning the national amateur medal twice when qualifying rounds were held. He's the longest hitter off the tees among the survivors. Uses the wide open stance. He hits his wood shots slightly off the left foot, as the better pros do, but reverses his position on his long irons, moving gradually to his right foot for shorter irons. Didn't start playing golf this year until July and profited by his rest.

George Voigt . . . George has been banging at the door for years. Disgusted with the new-fangled clubs. George went back to his old "bats" this year and has been hotter than hot. His clubs look like they came over in the ark, black and rusty. Learned his game on the East Potomac public links at Washington, D. C., and his prize shot still is the old "Public Links Special," a chip and run to the pin. George isn't long off the tees, but he's straight. He's one of the most popular golfers in the New York district.

Jack McLean . . . Jack is only 26 but an old-fashioned fellow when it comes to riding golf balls. His back swing is short, but he has a tremendous follow through that usually winds up cracking his heel. Very compact with his irons and a daring putter. Very short off the tee. Hooks almost every shot, but seems to be getting away with it at the hookless paradise of Garden City. Raps his putts so hard you can hear the crack yards away. Very quiet and devoid of imagination.

Home Run Standings

By the Associated Press

Homers

Leiber, Giants	1
Vaughan, Pirates	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	48
Trosky, Indians	41
Foxx, Red Sox	38
Ott, Giants	32
Di Maggio, Yankees	29
Averill, Indians	26

League Totals

American	726
National	579
	1305

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Capt. E. T. Eyston, British driver, set new world 24-hour automobile speed record, covering 3372.5 miles on Bonneville, Utah, salt flats.

Three Years Ago

Joe Hauser, Minneapolis, set new home run record with 69 for American Association season.

Five Years Ago

Lefty Grove, Athletics, won thirtieth game of season to set new record for American League southpaws.

Oklahoma A & M Dominate Missouri Valley Colleges

Eight-Year Missouri Valley Conference Standing

Tulsa	3	0	0	1.000
Drake	20	8	2	.714
Oklahoma A. & M.	10	6	0	.625
Creighton	13	16	1	.448
Washington	8	12	1	.400
Washburn	1	2	0	.333
Grinnell	6	15	2	.286
*Butler	0	2	1	.000
Totals	61	61	7	

*Dropped out of conference.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 18—Football teams representing Drake and Oklahoma A. & M. have been the dominating factors in the Missouri Valley Conference since the breakup with Big Six colleges in 1927, a survey revealed here today.

Including the seasons 1928 and 1935, Oklahoma's Cowboys have won two undisputed Valley championships and shared in two others. Drake captured the right to one crown and won parts of three others.

Drake, under Ossie Solom, won a clear-cut championship in 1928, the first year of the new group, and in 1929 shared honors with Fuzz Watt's Grinnell team. Solom's 1930 and 1931 outfits, although they played and won twice as many games as did the Aggies, were forced to divide title honors with the Cowboys since the two teams did not meet.

Washington Powerful

Oklahoma A. & M., however, reigned supreme in 1932 and 1933, which saw the college represented by some of its best teams, coached by Lyn Waldorf. Both Solom and Waldorf are now in the Big Ten, Solom at Iowa and Waldorf at Northwestern.

Washington had a powerful team under Jimmy Conzelman in 1934 and was awarded the title although playing only one conference contest. Last year the Bears swept through their three league games, but so did Gus Henderson's Tulsa Hurricane, so the two teams split the title.

Washington, however, this year won't get a chance to retain its championship honors since only two valley games are on the schedule and a new ruling requires a team to play three in order to be considered eligible for the title.

Drake to Play Five

This fall Drake plays five valley games, Washburn four, Grinnell, Creighton, Tulsa, and Oklahoma A. & M., three each.

In the matter of games won and lost since 1927, Drake has the best record. Bulldog teams have won 20, lost eight and tied two for a .714 percentage. Oklahoma A. & M. won 10, lost six for a .625 percentage.

Counting 1936, 16 head coaches will have served at eight valley colleges since 1927. They are in order:

Oklahoma A. & M.—Johnny Maulbetsch, Lyn Waldorf, A. A. Exendine, and Ted Cox.

Drake—Ossie Solom, Bill Williams, and Vee Green.

Grinnell—L. L. Watt and Guy Lookabaugh.

Washington—Dr. Al Sharpe and Jimmy Conzelman.

Tulsa—Gus Henderson and Vic Hurt.

Washburn—Ernie Boarg and Elmer Holm.

Butler—Fritz Mackey.

Major-League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American

Batting—Appling, White Sox, .383; Averill, Indians, .376.

Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 161; Clift, Browns, and Gehringer, Tigers, 134.

Runs Batted In—Trosky, Indians, 148; Gehrig, Yankees, 144.

Hits—Averill, Indians, 216; Gehringer, Tigers, 213.

Doubles—Walker, Tigers, 54; Gehringer, Tigers, 53.

Triples—Averill, Indians and Di Maggio, Yankees, 15.

Home Runs—Gehrig, Yankees, 48; Trosky, Indians 41.

Stolen Bases—Lary, Browns, 48; Trosky, Indians, 41.

Stolen Bases—Lary, Browns, 33; Powell, Yankees, 25.

Pitching—Hadley, Yankees, 13—4; Pearson, Yankees, 19—6.

National

Batting—P. Waner, Pirates, .380; Phelps, Dodgers, 372.

Runs—Vaughan, Pirates, 121; J. Martin, Cardinals, 118.

Runs Batted In—Medwick, Cardinals, 132; Ott, Giants, 129.

Hits—P. Waner, Pirates 210; Medwick, Cardinals, 208.

Doubles—Medwick, Cardinals, 59; Herman, Cubs, 53.

Triples—Camilli, Phillies; Goodman, Reds, and Medwick, Cards, all 13.

Home Runs—Ott, Giants, 32; Camilli, Phillies, 26.

Stolen Bases—J. Martin, Cardinals, 21; S. Martin, Cardinals, 17.

Pitching—Hubbell, Giants, 24—6; Lucas, Pirates, 13—4.

Potato Shortage Forces Saskatchewan to Import

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Western Canada, because of the potato crop failure this year, will have to import potatoes for the first time in years, according to Regina wholesalers.

Several merchants from North Dakota and Montana have written to the Regina Board of Trade seeking potatoes, only to receive news of the Canadian crop failure.

High prices are already in effect. Milk prices are higher in Saskatchewan now because of the high price of fodder, and bread prices have mounted because of the higher price of wheat.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	48	.667
Chicago	78	66	.542
Detroit	78	68	.534
Washington	77	68	.531
Cleveland	76	69	.524
Boston	72	74	.493
St. Louis	52	96	.356
Philadelphia	49	95	.340

Results Sept. 17

Detroit 5, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 2.
Only games scheduled.

"Plowboy" Fullback

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—John Andrews, 195-pound Tulane fullback, is known as the "plowboy" of the Green Wave squad. He got the monicker because of his 6.2-yard average through opposing lines last season. He is from New Orleans and prepped at Woodbury Forest in Virginia, where he was all-state fullback.

Gridders Regimented

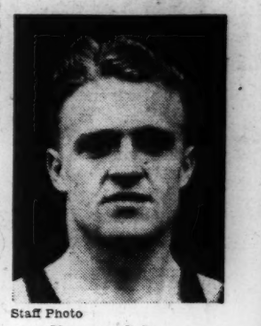
GAINESVILLE, Fla. (AP)—The University of Florida varsity football players will live under one roof, eat the same meals and generally follow the same routine during the season. It's a plan instituted by the new 'Gator coach, Josh Cody.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Harvard University and Athletics

WHILE Harvard University has been celebrating its tercentenary with a brilliant educational program and pointing with just pride to many famous events which have marked its history of 300 years, it might not be amiss to say a few words about the Crimson's athletic past. While organized sports as such probably date back to only about one third of the tercentenary period, the fact should not be lost sight of that Harvard College was one of the first, if not the very first, to make sport a part of her undergraduate life. It was not until 1852 that the Crimson was represented in athletic competition with an outside college; but, unless I am greatly mistaken, that was the first intercollegiate sporting event ever held in the United States, and from that time on the Crimson has been represented in athletic competition in many parts of the world.



Staff Photo

Norman Cahners

Started With Yale and Rowing

It was on Aug. 3, 1852, that the first Harvard sport team went out to meet a rival college, and that college was Yale. The event was a two-mile crew race for eights on Lake Winnipesaukee, and the Crimson won by about two lengths. From that day to this athletics have played a prominent part in the life of Harvard undergraduates and alumni. Starting with crew, the competition has grown until baseball, football, track and field and hockey have become the major sports, with a host of other games, such as lawn tennis, soccer, squash racquets, boxing, fencing, swimming and many others making up a program of minor sports, all of which furnish many an hour of keen competition and interesting recreation to hundreds of Harvard undergraduates.

Athletics for All

Always a pioneer in the educational field, it is only natural that Harvard should have been a pioneer in athletic endeavor. Interesting and important as are intercollegiate competitions, those who have been at the helm at Harvard have realized that what is needed most in a school or college is a program of "athletics for all," and in the development of such a policy the Crimson has taken the lead. The result has been most gratifying. Norman L. Cahners '37, winner of three first places in the Harvard-Yale track meet of last spring, in an address given at the tercentenary meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs yesterday, pointed to the fact that over 4500 men are participating in some form of athletics at the Cambridge university, all of which has tended to change the emphasis on athletics from the formal or intercollegiate competition to the informal or purely recreational athletic activities, without in the least detracting from the interest in or value of intercollegiate competition.

Has Developed Many Fine Athletes

And while Harvard has been directing her greatest energies to turning out men of high learning, she can point to many of her graduates who have made names for themselves in the field of sport. Just to mention a few, I would name Robert Bacon '80, Wendell Baker '86, William A. Bancroft '78, Charles E. Brickley '15, William A. Brooks '87, Gerard J. Cassedy '33, David C. Campbell '02, William J. Clothier '04, William H. Coolidge '81, Arthur J. Cumnock '91, Charles D. Daley '01, Dudley S. Dean '91, George R. Fearing '93, George P. Gardner '10, Edward O. Gourdin '21, Milton H. Green '36, Huntington R. Hardwick '15, Percy D. Haughton '99, Frederick H. Hovey '93, Robert P. Kernan '05, Edward W. Mahan '16, Marshall Newell '94, George Owen '23, William T. Reid '01, William A. Schick '05, Frederick W. Thayer '78, Benjamin H. Ticknor '31, Bernard W. Trafford '93, Evert J. Wendell '82, W. Barry Wood '32 and Robert D. Wrenn '95.

Short Sport Items Around the Nation

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Bad news for the Giants: Lou Gehrig always hits better in a World Series than during the regular season . . . Ben Friend, tackle on the Louisiana State eleven, weighs only 240 pounds . . . The Yankees will vote tomorrow on how they'll split up their World Series money.

Ladies and Gents: Playing center for North Dakota State this season is Tim Yam Jim On . . . Wallace Wade is moaning about his Duke gridders again. But remember he's the same guy who picked North Carolina for the Rose Bowl last year . . . Looks like a big winter for major league sales and trades. A half dozen deals are on the fire . . . Harry Martinez of the New Orleans States reports that Tom Henrich, New Orleans outfielder, who joins Cleveland next spring, has the greatest throwing arm in the Southern Association.

Reports persist the Phillies will change managers next season . . . Seems this feller Feller has been good right along. He pitched five no-hit games while in high school in Iowa. There is no record of his strikeouts, but they must have been a thousand or so.

The Yankees are "definitely" off the market for Wes Ferrell, too temperamental . . . Joe Di Maggio hit three homers and two singles in a double bill against the Browns recently, but Rogers Hornsby still insists Joe has a weakness and can be pitched to . . . "Yeah," said Jimmy Dykes, "a weakness for hitting .750 against St. Louis pitching" . . . The dope is that if the Browns could reach some sort of an agreement with Hornsby—whose contract has another year to go—they'd let him out and sign up Jim Bottomley as manager.

Milwaukee Wins Again

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18 (AP)—The league champion Milwaukee club continued its march through the American Association playoffs by defeating Indianapolis for the second straight time here last night, 10 to 3, in the second round of the playoffs. The attendance was 7596. Fausett's home run in the first inning and two runs after two were out in the third proved all the damage the Indians could do against Joe Heving, who allowed only two hits in the last six sessions. The Milwaukee right-hander has won all six starts against the Indians this season.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	57	.604
St. Louis	82	62	.569
Chicago	82	63	.566
Pittsburgh	79	67	.541
Cincinnati	71	74	.490
Boston	64	78	.451
Brooklyn	62	82	.431
Philadelphia	50	94	.347

Results Sept. 17

New York 17, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 14, Cincinnati 10.
Only games scheduled.

Grant Out of Cup Play

ATLANTA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant, ranked third in the United States tennis ratings, said today he would not try for the Davis Cup team in 1937. "I'm going to play tournament tennis," the diminutive Atlanta star announced, "but Davis Cup competition simply takes too much time. I've been away five months, and I can't keep that up and do any good in business."

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings (three leading hitters in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pc.
Appling, W. Sox	130	499	106	191	.383
P. Waner, Pirates	140	553	103	210	.380
Averill, Indians	142	574	125	216	.376
Phelps, Dodgers	106	282	33	105	.372
Dickey, Yanks	105	406	96	146	.360
Medwick, Cards	145	596	108	209	.351

Co-Captains Both Guards

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—The University of Georgia's co-captains, Harry Harman and Julius Caesar Hall, play the same position—guard. Harman was shifted from tackle to the guard berth this season.

Hotels

Australia

IN SYDNEY—IT'S THE AUSTRALIA

The Finest Hotel South of the Line. Tasteful, brilliant, distinctive. Enjoys a world-wide clientele. Delightful cuisine & service. Telegraphic Address: 'Austraotel, Sydney'

The Australia Hotel SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

The "KIRKETON"
PRIVATE HOTEL
229 Darlinghurst Road, SYDNEY
Close to Christian Science church
A refined GUEST HOUSE: 100 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each. Excellent Cuisine. Room inclusive of Breakfast 37/6 to 42/- per week and 7/6 daily. Complete Tariff 55/- to 63/- and 10/- daily.
Cable and Radio "Kirketon" Sydney
Phone F.3640

STAY IN THE HEART OF MELBOURNE

Located beside Melbourne Town Hall, the Victoria is Australia's largest, most modern, hotel.

Every comfort. Unrivalled catering. Moderate 'Room Only' tariff—Singles 4/- to 7/6; Doubles 8/- to 16/- per day. Write Dept. R8 for free illustrated booklet.

The New VICTORIA PALACE
201-229 LIT. COLLINS ST. MELB. C.1.

Canada

HOTEL GROSVENOR IN Vancouver B.C.

Rates from $1.50 up
Also Operating
Douglas Lodge, Ft. St. James, B. C.

DOMINION HOTEL
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
Excellent Accommodation
Courteous Service
Unexcelled Cuisine
Moderate Rates
Near Christian Science church
Free Bus Wm. J. Clark, Manager

Where to Dine

Dining Rooms of Distinction
Where You Will Find Delicious Food Thoughtfully Served
IN DENVER •
Blue Parrot Inn
1716-30 BROADWAY
IN CHICAGO •
Le Petit Gourmet
619 NO. MICHIGAN
IN OAK PARK •
Blue Parrot Patio
1120 WESTGATE

FITCHBURG, MASS.
BROOKS'
"Restaurant Unusual"
Special Dinners and a la carte
497 Main Street OPEN EVERY DAY

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass. Telephone 1148-M

HINGHAM, MASS.
The Black Horse
A. D. 1690
Charming New England Hospitality
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Guests Accommodated
Midway between Hingham and Cohasset
ROUTES 3A and 128 HING. 1161

LEXINGTON, MASS.
DELIGHTFUL DINING
Seiler's 1775 House
Luncheon-Tea-Dinner
LEXINGTON Route 2

LOWELL, MASS.
DELICIOUS FOOD AT
PLAZA LUNCH
Cafeteria Service
Reasonable Prices
19 Merrimack Street Lowell

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
ADAMS HOUSE
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
$1.00 DINNER
Clam Chowder
Fried Clams Fried Filet de Sole
Salad
Broiled Live Chicken Lobster
French Fried Potatoes Hot Biscuits and Butter
Ice Cream Cake Coffee

FAIRFIELD, CONN.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
ROADSIDE RESTAURANTS
"Join Us At Johnson's"
Luncheon — Tea — Dinner
Fairfield—Route 1—Milford

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

		P	E	A	S	
	L	A	R	I	N	E
G	A	I	N		I	D
A	N	D		A	V	E
L	A		A	D	E	N
A	T	A	B	A	L	
E	D	A	N			

Amusements

BOSTON

THE MOTION PICTURE EVENT OF A LIFETIME!
NORMA SHEARER LESLIE HOWARD
ROMEO and JULIET
by William Shakespeare with JOHN BARRYMORE And Big Cast
GREATEST LOVE STORY OF ALL TIME!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
COLONIAL Now! Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT AT 8:15
Federal Music Project Presents
"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN"
25c-55c, Tax Paid.
TOMORROW
Mat. 2:30. "HANSEL AND GRETEL."
25c-40c.
Eve. 8:15. "MADAME BUTTERFLY."
Box Office Open—HAN. 4520
WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

Thrill after Thrill BROCKTON FAIR
AUTO RACES
TODAY and TOMORROW
World famous Dirt Track Drivers will race their way to Championship Honors while you hold your breath.
Never before such a MIGHT SHOW — never such a treat in car-thrilling grouns and rhythm — featuring
HOLLYWOOD REVUE
with 104 Artists
GENERAL ADMISSION 50¢

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.

AT the GATEWAY to the FENWAY

Special Weekly Rates

Why Monitor Readers Like This Hotel

- Located 1½ blocks from The Mother Church.
- Temperance Standards.
- Free parking in fenced-in lot.
- We have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for more than 25 years.

$2.50 up per day Single
Double $3.50
ALL ROOMS HAVE BATH
DeLuxe Dining at Popular Prices

RIVERBANK COURT HOTEL
On the Charles River Basin
Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
Transient and Permanent
An Apartment Hotel with an Atmosphere of Home.
The pleasant accommodations you desire while attending your Association Meeting.
5 Minutes to The Mother Church
W. N. Davis, Mgr. Cambridge, Mass.

Stop at The Charlesgate
One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.
Suites of large sunny rooms of from one room and bath to any number required. Moderate rates by day or week.
Eight Minutes' Walk to The Mother Church. No Liquors.

HOTEL BRAEMORE

An apartment home of distinction for transient or permanent guests. Light housekeeping suites of 1-2-3 rooms.
466 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
KENmore 4600
Liquor is not sold on the premises.
An Easy Walk to The Mother Church

IN BOSTON . . .
a delightful place to stay . . . near The Mother Church
HOTEL Lenox
WALTER SEAVER Managing Director
Corner Exeter and Boylston Sts., Boston

The BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE (BOSTON) MASS.
A HOTEL WITH ALL THE CHARM OF A PRIVATE HOME BUT NONE OF THE HOUSEHOLD CARES
MODERATE RATES GILMAN M. LOUGEE, MANAGER

BRANDON HALL HOTEL
ON YOUR NEXT VISIT TO BOSTON
Plan to stop where you will enjoy cool comfort — quiet — unexcelled service.
Attractive Rates
ASPinwall 8480
Edward Barrington, Manager
1501 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON'S Only HOTEL COPLEY SQUARE
Huntington Ave at Exeter St
$2 UP
5 minutes from THE MOTHER CHURCH

Massachusetts

THE Northfield AND CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS.
Autumn splendor, crisp air, mountain trails . . . the smoke of a campfire . . . the fragrance of the woods . . . golf, tennis, riding . . . evenings of entertainment . . . nights of complete rest . . . all of these are a definite part of this "Real New England Inn."

New Hampshire

Chocorua Inn
CHOCORUA, N.H.

Offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Write for one.
A. B. ATWOOD, Manager

AN ATMOSPHERE OF DIGNITY
amid pleasant surroundings
EAGLE PHENIX HOTEL
CONCORD, N. H.
The stopping place of discriminating people for many years

PURITAN
BOSTON'S HOTEL
Quiet . . . Up-to-Date and so Convenient
The Puritan is one of those rare hotels that manages to be quiet and uncommercial and, at the same time, thoroughly modern. You will find the service courteous and alert, the restaurant exceptional and the rates moderate.

Only a short walk to The Mother Church
W. P. LYLE, *Manager*
390 COMMONWEALTH AVE

Live Well IN BOSTON
Delightful, luxurious rooms equipped with every modern convenience assure complete comfort and relaxation.
500 ROOMS WITH BATH
Single from $2.50 to $4
Double: $3.50 to $5
HOTEL MANGER
AT NORTH STATION

Historic BOSTON . . . and the famous VENDOME
Adjacent to everything of interest . . . comfortable, refined atmosphere . . . 10 minutes walk to The Mother Church
RATES: Single from $3, Double from $4
HOTEL VENDOME
COMMONWEALTH AVE., just off COPLEY SQ.
BOSTON An ABBOTT HOTEL

SHERATON
On the Charles
91 BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON
220 Rooms
SINGLE $3.50 up
DOUBLE $5.00 up
Frank G. Anderson, Res. Mgr.

Fritz Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston Street, Boston
At entrance to Fenway. Five minutes' walk to The Mother Church. One block from Massachusetts Subway Station, connecting with all transportation lines. Sensible rates for rooms and meals.
No Liquors Sold or Served
EDWARD B. HANSON

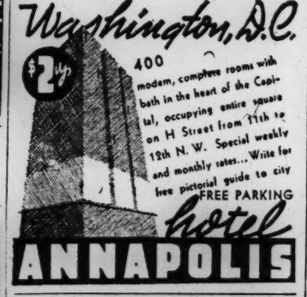
HOTEL Commander CAMBRIDGE
Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House
Across the way from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge—20 minutes to The Mother Church.

HOTEL FENSGATE
Overlooking Charles River
534 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
ARTHUR JELLIS, Manager
Residential and transient single, double rooms or en suite, by day, week, month or year. Rates most reasonable. Breakfasts, 35-50c; Luncheons 50-75c; and Dinners, 95-$1.50. No liquor served.

OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH
Friendly Refined and Hospitable
HOTEL MINERVA
Huntington Ave., Boston
Single with Bath from $2
Double with Bath from $2.50
Also Fine Cafe and Cafeteria H.C.Demeter, Mgr.

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D.C.



$2 up
400 modern, complete rooms with bath in the heart of the Capital, occupying entire square on H Street from 11th to 12th N. W. Special weekly and monthly rates... Write for free pictorial guide to city
FREE PARKING
hotel ANNAPOLIS

The Only Hotel in Washington
with a "No Tipping" policy in every department. Popular with men and women travellers. Celebrated cuisine. 5 minutes' walk from U. S. Capitol. 500 rooms. Rates $2-$8 including full hotel service.
The DODGE Hotel
On Capitol Hill
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HOTEL HAMILTON

ALL BEDROOMS AND PUBLIC ROOMS COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
300 SPACIOUS OUTSIDE ROOMS ALL WITH PRIVATE BATH
From $3 Single • From $4.50 Double
FREE PARKING
14TH AND K STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

New York City

NEW FALL RATES!
Now is your chance to visit New York
DAILY: Single, $2.50-$4 Double, $3.50-$5
SPECIAL RATES: *to guests staying 4 weeks or longer from $12.50 per week*
Each of our 650 sunny, airy outside rooms has bath, radio. An ideal location for your next visit—right in the heart of *everything*—theatres, movie palaces, great department stores; near subways and railroads—national bus terminal in the building.
Delicious Southern Cooking
Breakfast, 25¢ Lunch, 50¢ Dinner, $1
HOTEL DIXIE
42nd-43rd, Just West of B'way
NEW YORK CITY

hotel Collingwood
Small, quiet and select. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
43 WEST 35TH STREET NEW YORK

IN NEW YORK Hotel SEVILLE
MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.

A Modern Hotel — homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners — Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.
Single from $2 Double $3 with Private Bath
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates. Restaurant, Roof Garden, Cafeteria.
OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

New York State

THE STUYVESANT
Buffalo's Largest Apartment Hotel
BY THE DAY WEEK OR MONTH
Restaurant under our supervision

Atlantic City, N. J.

Hotel Jefferson
KENTUCKY AVE. near BEACH ATLANTIC CITY
DAILY RATE
Per Person Two in Room Bath • Meals $5
Special Weekly and Week-end
SURF BATHING FACILITIES
A Fetter & Hollinger Hotel
NO BAR OR TAP ROOM

The SENATOR
ATLANTIC CITY
OCEAN SUN DECKS • SEA WATER BATHS
BATHING DIRECT FROM HOTEL
GARAGE ON PREMISES
WEEK-END SPECIAL
FRIDAY-SATURDAY-SUNDAY
Per person from $10 ROOM BATH MEALS

ATLANTIC CITY AT ITS BEST! The TRAYMORE
BENNETT E TOUSLEY, General Manager

Washington, D. C.

Two Blocks from White House

A third of our Presidents have inscribed their names on the register of
The WILLARD HOTEL
"The Residence of Presidents" Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Mgr. Dir.

The Plaza Apartment Hotel
Single $2.50 - $4 Double $1 more
DINING ROOM GARAGE
5020 Montrose Blvd. Houston, Texas

IN NEW YORK
Live in this newest, Skyscraper Hotel

$3 Daily single room with bath. $17 Weekly single room with bath.
Daily double room $5—Weekly $30
ALL RATES INCLUDE DELICIOUS CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST
Overlooking Central Park, in the social center, convenient to the business, residential and theatrical zones and all transit lines.
Write for booklet C S M
BARBIZON-PLAZA
101 West 58th Street, N. Y.

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
Rooms and Bath
$2.50 Single; $3.50 Double
IF you judge room value by hotel reputation and location, then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations, newly decorated, plus the desirability of its name and fashionable location.
CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK

HOTEL ENDICOTT

81st St. and Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
An economical Park location where you will find the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is noted.
Daily Rates
Single Room from $1.25
Double Room from $1.75
WEEKLY RATES FROM $7

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath . . $2.00 up
Double room with bath . . $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Scott, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON

29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

ROSOFF'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
147 W. 43 ST. at Times Square New York City
Homelike, Theater and shipping center. Room with bath: Single $2.00—Double $2.50. 20% discount to Monitor readers. Special weekly or monthly rates. Restaurant, reasonable prices.

St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS recommends HOTEL Mayfair
DOWNTOWN LOCATION
GARAGE SERVICE
FINE RESTAURANTS
3 OUTSTANDING ROOM VALUES

Oklahoma

NEW Skirvin HOTEL
Oklahoma City
$2.50 up SINGLE $4.00 up DOUBLE
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS
Air Cooled Coffee Shop and Ballrooms

Texas

The Plaza Apartment Hotel
Single $2.50 - $4 Double $1 more
DINING ROOM GARAGE
5020 Montrose Blvd. Houston, Texas

Chicago

BRIGHTER and BRIGHTER
La Salle Hotel now sparkles. For we've just refurnished, redecorated. Every room is brighter, smarter, immaculate—and new inner-spring mattresses assure you a wonderful night's sleep. You'll enjoy LaSalle Hotel more than ever before!
You'll like the rooms, the food, the rates!
FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS
LaSALLE HOTEL *Chicago*

Our Guests Return
Our guests return again and again to enjoy our hospitality. Why don't you join our legion of the pleased? Rates from $3.50 per day.
The DRAKE
The BLACKSTONE

Michigan

DETROIT'S FINEST RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

Ten minutes from downtown . . . large, beautiful grounds . . . spacious apartments . . . complete hotel service. Transient rates from $3.00.
Eugene L. Burke Manager
THE WHITTIER
BURNS DRIVE . . . *at the River*
Just a few steps from Jefferson Avenue

THE HOTEL OLDS
300 Rooms With baths. Fireproof
Rates from $2.50 up
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Indiana

Hotel Gary
GARY, INDIANA
Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Dining Room. Garage and parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

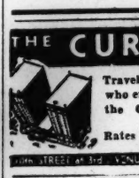
Ohio

HOTEL GIBSON
CINCINNATI'S LARGEST
ROOMS from $2.50
F. W. PALLANT, General Manager

Minnesota

HOTEL VENDOME
MINNEAPOLIS
Air Conditioned Lobby and Coffee Shop
STRICTLY TEMPERANCE
Rates { One person, $1.50 up with bath / Two persons, $2.50 up with bath

THE CURTIS HOTEL



Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in Minneapolis.
Rates { One person $2.00 and up / Two persons $3.00 and up
10th STREET at 3rd AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Oregon

Heathman Hotels
Beautiful Dining Room and Coffee Shops
Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
PORTLAND, OREGON

HOTEL ARTHUR
Quiet, homelike, modern. Within two blocks of shopping district. $1.00 to $1.50 single.
Special weekly and monthly rates
Beacon 7244
726 S. W. 11th Avenue, Near Morrison
PORTLAND, OREGON

The Nationally Known Hotel IMPERIAL
PORTLAND OREGON
S. W. BROADWAY at STARK
Rates, including Bath
Single $1.50 and up Double $2.50 and up

In PORTLAND, *Oregon* ROOSEVELT HOTEL
Less than 4 blocks to new Christian Science church.
Facing Beautiful Park SINGLE with bath $1.75 up DOUBLE with bath $2.50 up

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES

THE Rosslyn Hotels
Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals. . . .
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. *Our annex especially caters to women travelling alone*
Rooms with Bath . . . . . from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

KIPLING HOTEL

4077 W. Third St.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.
Refined residential section; 20 minutes to downtown on R or S street cars (at door) and 10 minutes to Hollywood. 4 blocks to Christian Science church. Dining room and garage in building. ROOMS with bath $2.00 up. Daily.

PARK-WILSHIRE Hotel Apartments

Kitchenette apartments from $2.50 daily; from $60 monthly. On Wilshire Blvd., the 5th Ave. of the West, at Westlake Park. Roof lounge. Send for detailed information.
LOS ANGELES

In Hollywood It's the HOTEL CHRISTIE

Best Location
Smart Economy
6724 Hollywood Blvd.
Holly 2241

The NORMANDIE HOTEL

Lovely residential location, 6th at Normandie, 1 blk. from Christian Science church. Most appealing appointments, including Dining Room. From $2.00 daily with bath.
LOS ANGELES

New HOTEL LANKERSHIM
SEVENTH AND BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
TARIFF FROM $2.00
GARAGE ADJOINING
FRANK R. WISHON · OPERATOR

HOTEL MAYAN
3049 West Eighth Street
In exclusive Wilshire district
Easily accessible to town, beaches, clubs, studios.
Rates: Daily from $2.00
Charles F. De Long, Mgr.
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

HOTEL Embassy IN LOS ANGELES
RATES:
Double with bath $2.50
Single with bath $2.00

San Francisco

Seasoned Travelers Have Learned the
Franciscan Hotel in San Francisco
Rates with Bath from $2.00

California

HOTEL San Diego

San Diego California
$1.50 to $6.00

Arizona

TUCSON
"The Sunshine City"
Pioneer Hotel
Steam heated, 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates as attractive as $3.00 per day. Special Monthly Rates.
Roof Garden for Sun Bathing

Colorado

Olin Hotel
1420 Logan, Denver
NO LIQUOR SERVED
Exceptional Meals 175 Rooms with Bath
Opp. Christian Science church
"NOT JUST ANOTHER HOTEL"

THE Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH
DENVER, COLORADO

Hotel HARRIS
1544 CLEVELAND PLACE
PLEASANT ROOMS, $1.50 up
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY, MONTHLY RATES
EXCELLENT HOTEL SERVICE

Travel

BE IN MADAGASCAR NEXT FEBRUARY

SPEND MARCH DAYS IN SIAM

Find your port of dreams on *this* cruise : : : whether it's above or below the Equator! The Franconia takes you around *both* hemispheres : : : South America and South Africa, as well as the East Indies and Asia. It's the most comprehensive itinerary yet devised : : : the only one that makes possible optional side-trips to all these world wonders: Victoria Falls in Africa, Mount Everest as seen from Darjeeling, and Cambodia's fabulous Angkor-Wat. Sailing from New York next January 7 you will cover more than 35,000 miles in 144 days : : : visit 32 glamorous ports : : : live superbly, adventurously, throughout a whole winter : : : yet spend but $1900 up for the cruise including shore excursions. Literature from your local agent, or

CUNARD WHITE STAR, 25 Broadway and 638 Fifth Ave., or THOS. COOK & SON, 587 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FRANCONIA BOTH HEMISPHERES WORLD CRUISE
ITINERARY: TRINIDAD BRAZIL ST. HELENA SOUTH AFRICA MADAGASCAR SEYCHELLES ISLANDS INDIA* CEYLON STRAITS SETTLEMENTS MALAYA SIAM JAVA BALI PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CHINA KOREA JAPAN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS CALIFORNIA PANAMA
*including Bombay, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri.

The Smart SHIPS & SERVICE
11- and 18-day cruises. Air-conditioned ships designed exclusively for the Tropics. All outside rooms amidships. First class only. Limited, exclusive passenger lists. Rates, $125 up.
COLOMBIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
17 Battery Place · N. Y. C.
ASK YOUR AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENT

Now.. BARGAIN TRAVEL TIME to EUROPE
Now the lower off season rates are in effect and the accommodations you want are yours for less money. Now is the time wise travelers go Baltimore Mail to Europe. Staterooms all outside on upper decks, 60% with private baths. Spaciousness and spotless cleanliness everywhere. Fine food, varied menus. No class restrictions—every ocean travel comfort.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AND FROM EUROPE
Weekly from Baltimore and Norfolk to London and Hamburg. To Havre fortnightly. Returning via Havre or Southampton. See your travel agent, any U.S. Lines office or write Baltimore, Maryland.
Rates as low as
$100-$185 One Way Round Trip
BALTIMORE MAIL LINE

PACIFIC TOURS
AUSTRALIA, MANILA CHINA, JAPAN
AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL Line Steamers "CHANGTE" and "TAIPING" are the Connecting Steamers between AUSTRALIA-ORIENT for this Sunshine Tour. Cabins de luxe and Rooms with Baths available. Full particulars all Tourist Offices, also
G. S. YUILL & COMPANY, Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

RESERVATIONS
All Lines — Everywhere
BILTMORE TRAVEL BUREAU
Chas. E. Tilbury, Mgr.
Michigan 1011 LOS ANGELES

AUSTRALIA
$574 up, Round Trip, First Class
To Sydney. Cabin Class, $393 up. From Vancouver and Victoria to Hawaii, Fiji, Auckland, Sydney. Details: 344 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Canadian Australasian Line

Travel THIS WINTER
ATLANTIC ISLES—Cape Verde, Canaries, Madeira, Azores. WEST INDIES, CARIBBEAN — MEDITERRANEAN, GREECE. AROUND SOUTH AMERICA. WORLD CRUISES.
Write now for folders.
ARNOLD TOURS
234 Clarendon Street, Boston Kep. 0980

TWICE THE SIZE OF ANY OTHER WORLD CRUISE SHIP

From New York January 9, 1937
125 Days
Empress-Britain
WORLD CRUISE
Canadian Pacific
Fares from $2300 (with bath from $3990), including standard shore programme. See your travel agent or Canadian Pacific: 405 Boylston St., Boston. Kenmore 7351.

Business and Industry

Era of Prosperity for Railroad Equipment Makers in Offing

Commerce and Finance

Market in Mohair Staging Price And Demand Recovery

Upturn in general industry in the United States, especially the marked activity in the automobile trade, has brought renewed prosperity to the producers of mohair (goat hair).

Only about four years ago it was almost impossible to find buyers for substantial amounts of mohair because of the greatly diminished demand from the automobile industry and the furniture trade, two of the then chief consumers of the staple. About 50,000,000 pounds of mohair were on the stagnated market in 1932, and the price dropped as low as 10 cents a pound in Boston. Twenty cents was the common asking price but sales did not materialize except at 10-11 cents in Boston. This was for Texas adult mohair. Today the price in Boston for Texas adult staple is 55-60 cents a pound.

Clips Quickly Taken

Today finds all of the depressing surplus absorbed, and the yearly average clip of about 15,000,000 pounds in the United States is disposed of long before the next yield is available. Currently there are only about 750,000 pounds of the Texas 1936 clip not in the hands of consumers. The big increase in the output of automobiles in the last year or so takes care at present of the major part of total production, although the mixing of rayon into the upholstery fabric meant for automobiles has begun to reduce to some extent the total use of solely mohair in this industry. Boston dealers in mohair say, however, that rayon has not been as satisfactory as had been hoped it would prove to be because the various grades of rayon react unevenly in the process of manufacture, which may mean the eventual return again to the use of all mohair.

Rapidly increasing popularity of so-called hair cloths in dress goods and overcoatings, coupled with a growing demand for mohair from woolen mills and the wide use of mohair in the upholstery of the latest types of railroad coaches and in motor buses, is biting heavily into the annual supply of raw mohair. Demand and supply are in an unprecedented strong position, declare Boston wool dealers who are among some of the country's most important dispensers of mohair.

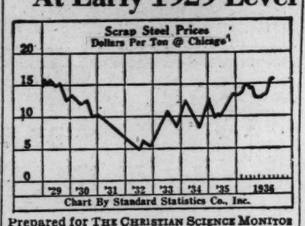
Mohair prices have been firm and steady for about a year now, and the indications are that the supply will not be increased substantially before the winter of 1937, point to the possibility of even higher prices than currently prevail.

Surplus Reduces Production

The peak of production of mohair in the United States reached in the last 10 years was about 19,000,000 pounds, but the yield has declined steadily because of the 50,000,000 pounds hanging over the market in 1932. The 1933 production was 15,895,000 pounds; 1934, 15,567,000 pounds, and 1935, 15,074,000 pounds. Of these totals, Texas accounted for 13,700,000 pounds in 1933, 13,500,000 in 1934 and 13,000,000 pounds in 1935.

One of the large operators in mohair in the Boston wool market estimates that the United States automobile industry is now taking about 50 per cent of the annual yield; woolen mills, dress goods, hair cloths, fleece overcoats 25 per cent, and the remaining 25 per cent is taken by Pullman and other railroad items and bus upholstery, together with furniture and the mohair curtains and wall hangings that housewives claim have advantages over other materials.

Steel Scrap Prices At Early 1929 Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCRAP steel prices have recently increased to a level about even with that of the first part of 1929.

League Loans Group Finds Contrast In Debtors Is Greater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The League Loans committee in London, in its fourth annual report sent to Speyer & Co., by Eliot Wadsworth, American member of the committee, states that the contrast between good and bad debtors has become more marked in the last year. The position of Greece and Bulgaria as regards external debt service has been particularly unsatisfactory, while that of Danzig, Estonia, Austria and Hungary was found to be satisfactory.

The default by Greece was by far the most serious matter with which the committee had to deal with during the year, the summary says.

After nearly two years' efforts an agreement was finally reached last month on behalf of the Greek Government to transfer 40 per cent of the interest for 1935-36 and 1936-37 on the Greek debt on condition that a permanent settlement be considered.

Although the League Loans committee and other bondholders' associations concerned are not satisfied that this is the most Greece can afford, they are convinced, the summary says, that a better offer is not obtainable at present, and they have recommended that the bondholders accept the offer of 40 per cent.

Attempts to induce the Bulgarian Government to offer to transfer more than 21½ per cent of the interest due on certain coupons and arrears on the Bulgarian debt were ineffectual, according to the summary. Next December, fresh discussions will take place.

Lighter Cattle Selling at New Highs for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Better grade medium weight and weighty steers staged another creeping advance this week. Longfed kinds scaling 1366 pounds sold up to $10.25. At the same time yearlings and yearling type light steers, and especially little heifer and mixed yearlings, advanced 25-40c as buyers scrambled for numbers.

Longfed yearlings broke through previous resistance levels to reach $10.35, a new high on the crop, and heifer yearlings again sold at $10. Not in many years have desirable lightweight cattle, either steers or heifers, been so scarce.

Hog Price Trend Down

The hog market was decidedly downward, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Light hogs suffered severely, losing 50-75c. Butchers also sold off, inbetween grade kinds as much as 50c, but mainly 25c. Sows lost 25c. Thus it is seen that demand centers largely on weighty hogs, the kinds that make lard.

There was much unevenness on lightweights. Shipper demand turned narrow, due no doubt to a sharply lower trend in fresh pork markets all over the country. At the same time receipts increased and although $11.25 was paid early in the week for top hogs, the closing peak was only $10.75. As the week closed 200-290 pound hogs were selling at $10.25-10.70; 290-350 pounds at $9.85-10.25; 140-160 pounds $8.50-9.75, and most sows at $8.50-9.50.

Light Steers in Demand

Longfed steers—but not yearlings—predominated in the cattle yards. Load after load sold at $9.25-10. Killers showed interest in heavy cattle but competed actively for all grades of light offerings, common and medium grade killer steers advancing more than better grades with weight.

Upwards of 14,000 northwestern grass cattle showed up, killers taking most cows at $4.25-6.; cutters at $3.50-4.25; stock steers at $5.50-7.50, with outstanding kinds at $8-8.65.

Bulls showed strength at $5.75 down, but top vealers, after advancing to $11 and better, sold off $1 or more due to Jewish holidays and absence of Kosher killing.

Fat lambs lost 25-50c and then regained this loss. Aged sheep sold off 25c. As the week closed most active and range lambs were selling at $9.25-9.50, with the top at $9.75. Feeder lambs sold at $7.00-8.00, with better grades at $8.00 upward, and common and medium light kinds at $6.50-7.25.

Prospects for Freight Car Makers Increasingly Bright

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After many long years of slack business or none at all, the railroad equipment companies appear likely to be entering an era of prosperity, which may add another to the group of capital goods industries that have at last turned the corner of prosperity. Both the operating statistics and the earnings reports of the railroad indicate clearly that the period of deferred maintenance ir rolling stock is at an end and a period of accelerating replacements is beginning.

Particularly will this affect, at the moment, the freight car construction business. Fall meetings of the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards, which were set up a decade or more ago to give advance advice to the roads on shippers' requirements for cars, are being held this week. The predictions which will result from these meetings will be of unusual significance because carloadings reach their peak for the year during the middle of October and there is a strong likelihood that at least for certain kinds of cars and in certain parts of the country a definite shortage will prevail during those weeks.

Freight Car Reserve Gone

Ever since business turned the corner in 1932 there have been predictions that an upturn in freight car orders was near at hand, but it has not materialized for the simple reason that the roads have had ample reserves of cars. The railroads asserted in 1929 that their rolling stock was sufficient to handle 25 per cent more than the peak of carloading requirements, and as carloadings fell off in the bad years this margin of surplus cars increased despite a slow attrition of obsolete and worn-out units. In 1932, when total freight cars on line had fallen to about 2,200,000, carloadings averaged only about 600,000. It is generally estimated that one car must be empty on line for every loaded car, indicating a need for about 1,200,000 cars and a surplus or available reserve of about 1,000,000 cars. Of these about 200,000 were in bad order and another 75,000 must be counted as cushion, leaving an available reserve of about 725,000 cars.

This available reserve is now practically gone. Total freight cars on line have dropped to about 1,700,000, and carloadings may reach half that figure in mid-October, indicating need of every one of these cars. Even if carloadings do not reach this point, a serious problem may soon face the roads because about 250,000 of these 1,700,000 cars are in bad order.

It is almost a certainty that whatever available reserve of freight cars remains consists of the oldest and least serviceable. Many of these are of the old-fashioned arch-bar type, now superseded by the cast frame truck. This old equipment presents a hazard in connection with the higher speeds and longer trains with which freight is now moved. A recent freight wreck, followed by fire, costing one of the eastern roads about $200,000, was traced to failure of an arch-bar truck. In 1934 the car service division of the American Association of Railroads started to eliminate these trucks, and it was arranged that after Jan. 1, 1936, no more would be accepted by the roads for interchange. This date, however, had to be postponed until next July 1, 1938.

Car Shortage Imminent

A new system of returning box cars to their home roads, adopted in 1935 by the AAR, has improved service, reduced empty hauls and probably helped substantially in eking out the available supply of cars. Increased speed of trains and the larger capacity of the few new cars installed in recent years have helped, but many special types of cars are becoming scarce and a real car shortage is in the offing unless new equipment is obtained soon. Slight "pinches" are already being reported in some sections in coal cars, refrigerators, and grain cars. Of the latter a serious shortage would have been caused by normal crops, had the drought not materialized.

As of Aug. 1 the Class 1 roads had nine times as many cars installed this year or on order as a year previous, or 42,065 against 4456. But this figure is expected to be increased sharply during the rest of the year. Of course the additional traffic which has raised the problem also gives the means of solving it—greater revenues. While the roads have been attempting to get along with repairs, the economies of buying a new car over repairing and keeping up an old one, familiar to automobile owners, militate against this.

New cars cost around $2500. Equipment trust certificates now enable the roads to borrow at rates as low as 2 per cent, the status of these certificates having been sharply improved in the last three years, both by the easing of the money market and the inclusion of certain favorable clauses in the 1935 revision of Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Much Equipment Obsolete

While no similar shortage of locomotives is statistically demonstrated at present, this is presumably due only to the fact that the steam locomotive is a stubbornly long-lived entity, which can be refurbished and kept going so long as its owner is willing to pay the price of higher operating costs on obsolete equipment. The average tractive power of locomotives has increased about 20 per cent in the last 10 years.

The available reserve of locomotives is now estimated at 2000, but two thirds of the motive power on the Class 1 roads is over 20 years old, thereby antedating the period when the roads began to concentrate on economy rather than speed in locomotives. Hundreds of locomotives which have been retired in white lead are too expensive to operate today. It is estimated that the cost of replacing them with the new units of higher speed, greater traction, and lower operating cost, could be written off in the economies of four or five years' operation. Symbolic of the advance in locomotive construction is the new turbine locomotive to be delivered by General Electric to Union Pacific in 1937. Designed for long non-stop runs, it is to pull a 1000-ton train at 110 miles per hour.

The following table shows the shrinkage in the railroads' purchases of locomotives and freight cars in recent years, in millions of dollars:

Year	Gross Capital Expenditures	Spent for Locomotives	Spent for Freight cars
1926	885	108	186
1927	772	77	136
1928	677	52	117
1929	854	71	192
1930	873	89	181
1931	362	26	30
1932	167	17	12
1933	104	5	7
1934	213	12	64
1935	188	29	31

See Greater Rail Purchases

A sharp revival in the railroads' buying of passenger cars this and next year is also indicated by the passenger revenue figures. The phenomenal increase in passenger traffic on the eastern roads, only partly reflected in revenues due to the lower fare, has resulted in Standing Room Only conditions on some of the main line runs.

Streamlined trains have already been put in operation on the Union Pacific, Burlington, Milwaukee, Northwestern, Alton, B. & O., New York Central, New Haven, Boston & Maine, Gulf Mobile & Northern, and others. Twenty new streamlined trains, costing perhaps $1,000,000 apiece, are said to be already scheduled for western lines.

The effect of the new business on the railroad equipment suppliers is already obvious. Following are the earnings for six of these companies for the first half of 1936 contrasted with the first half of 1935.

	Six-month net income 1936	1935
American Locomotive	*$175,626	*$772,225
American Car & Foundry	1,148,803	*1,637,760
American Brake Shoe	1,070,803	733,688
Pullman, Inc.	2,693,980	266,838
Poor & Co.	334,000	155,000
Westinghouse Airbrake	1,350,673	*95,372

*Deficit.

H. M. F.

United States Has Mexico Trade Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Improved trade between United States and Mexico are indicated in a report by the American commercial attaché at Mexico City.

A 4.6 per cent gain in United States exports to Mexico during 1935 over the total for the previous year is shown. Total Mexican imports were $1,127,777 of which 65.3 per cent were supplied by United States concerns. Other countries and the percentages of their exports to Mexico are: Germany, 11.9; United Kingdom, 5.8; France, 3.9; Spain, 2.9; Italy, 1.4, and Japan, 1.1 per cent.

Economics In The Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

sable by the long and terrible deflation through which America had just passed."

Came to Be Realized

Eventually the trouble on the wire came to be realized in the United States. And Mr. Roosevelt, remembering Emerson's description of the inconsistent man, swallowed his campaign pledges, and repaired the wire. He divorced the dollar from the gold standard. He began to fill out the means of payment by bold spending outside the budget.

I do not think, however, that the repair job was undertaken of his own volition. I believe that the inflationary "flying wedge" under Senator Thomas of Oklahoma was mainly responsible.

The mystery of the London Monetary conference becomes clear if this hypothesis is accepted. Here was a parley of which Mr. Roosevelt had become chief sponsor. On May 16, 1933, he announced as the prime object to be sought in London the international stabilization of currencies. Accordingly, the conferees arranged a currency tie-up between the pound and the dollar in subcommittee. James P. Warburg, one of the experts, has told the story in book form. Then, as Governor Landon charges, the President, in an abrupt cablegram from a war vessel off Campobello, "turned his back on this international co-operative effort." It was a complete volte face which left the conferees dumbfounded and the parley itself high and dry. Soon after it was adjourned.

Never Satisfactorily Explained

"It was this action of his," commented the New York Times, yesterday, "which has never been satisfactorily explained." The Times forgets that the President is an avowed quarterback. Mr. Roosevelt, pressed by the inflationists, convinced that he must reverse the engine of deflation, found that he could not agree to any restraint upon his monetary freedom while he was repairing the wire.

The inflationists in Congress were not satisfied with Mr. Roosevelt's repair work. They were obsessed with the wire. A little had done so much. Why not still more of it? A romantic Congressman even suggested the scattering of money broadcast from the air. Many of the more ardent of these inflationists are now in the Lemke camp.

What the Lemke-ites seem to forget (if we may return to Faraday) is that, if the wire can dam up the current, unlimited supplies of wire will not of themselves create any increased current. Similarly with money. The wire is now both suitable and sufficient. As for the magnets, in our system of free enterprise they belong to the world of psychology and human decisions. They are thus self-exciting—just as they are in modern dynamos. The key to private enterprise, in short, is held by private enterprisers.

Steel Executives See Continuance Of Business Rise

CLEVELAND (AP)—Three high executives of the steel industry, speaking at a steel day dinner at the Great Lakes Exposition, pointed to brighter skies for their business and predicted a higher standard of living generally for the country.

Said E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation:

"I believe that the vast industrial development which has taken place in America is certain to continue and that our people will achieve an even higher standard of living, provided that the sound principles upon which our country has developed and grown great are continued.

Added W. A. Irvin, president of United States Steel Corporation:

"The skies are brighter—business has improved—weekly earnings are better—some profits have been made within the year."

See Living Standards Rise

And from T. M. Girdler, president of Republic Steel Corporation:

"I believe that the American standards of living will continue to rise."

Steel has played an "important part in the constantly improved standards of living in this country," Mr. Grace said.

"The steel industry has three real obligations, to preserve fair treatment for labor; to deal fairly with the public; to exercise an intelligent trusteeship of the funds invested in the industry. The record shows how these obligations are being met."

"Rates of pay for labor," he said, "are equal to or above the levels of our most prosperous periods. The development of the industry. . . . It is this relationship which has played so important a role in producing upon the American continent the highest standard of living known to man."

He said the industry had met its obligation to the public by building the necessary facilities to meet expanding needs.

Irwin on "Share the Work"

The 552,000 investors in the steel industry, he said "have suffered patiently through the recent difficult years and it is to be hoped that they may soon have an equitable return on their investments."

Mr. Irwin stressed the "share-the-work" plan which he said was employed in the industry "to combat the demoralizing influences of the depression." Under this plan, he said, his corporation "gave employment to an average of 75,000 more men than would have been required to perform the limited amount of work then available."

"With the industry operating today at about 70 per cent of capacity on an eight-hour basis," he said, "48,000 more men are engaged in steel making than there were in 1929 when the industry was operating on an 85 per cent basis."

October Maturities Of Bonds $57,137,402

NEW YORK—Bond maturities of corporations during October will total $57,137,402, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 106 of which eight amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

	(Oct. 1)
Campbell (Wm. S.) Land Co. (Det.) Ser 6½s	$1,326,500
Grand Rapids & Ind. Ry. 1st 4s	2,650,000
Great Northern Majestic Bldg. 1st 6½s	1,232,200
Hotel Manger (New Hotel Taft) Ser 5½ per cent	1,530,625
Kan City, Ft. Scott & Mem. Ry. Co. Ref. 4s	24,835,000
Penna. R. R. Co. Eq. Tr. "C" 4½s	1,050,000
Stinnes (Hugo) (Closed) 4s	4,675,000
Wash. Gas Light Co. "B" 6s	1,500,000

September maturities amounted to $43,874,600 and the 104 issues and portions of issues falling due in November total $24,579,800.

Industrial Machinery In Demand Far Ahead of '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Orders and shipments of industrial machinery during the eight months to Aug. 31, 1936, ran far ahead of totals for the corresponding 1935 period, says Standard Statistics Company. Large unfilled orders and a high rate of incoming business assure fully satisfactory operations during the rest of 1936, as well as indicating better than average sales increases for early 1937, adds Standard. The present trend toward increasing use of modern machine tools is being fostered by the need to replace obsolete industrial equipment, demand for greater accuracy, desirability of replacing slow, cumbersome machines with new faster models which require less plant area and fewer attendants, and changes in products, necessitating machine tools of advanced design.

During 1934-1935, the automotive industry was the largest purchaser of new tools but reviving industrial activity in the current year has greatly stimulated sales to the fabricated metal product manufacturers and has fostered additional buying from the automotive trade and farm equipment manufacturers.

Wholesale Electrical Supplies Sales Up 40 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reports from wholesale distributors of electrical supplies indicate that net sales during July exceeded those of July, 1935, by 40 per cent, according to Electrical Wholesaling's monthly survey of business conditions. Sales showed an increase of 4 per cent over the net sales for June of this year.

Stocks of goods in wholesalers' warehouses at the end of July were 34 per cent better than in July, 1935, and 4 per cent in excess of stocks on hand in June, 1936.

Steel Employment 10 P. C. Above 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EMPLOYMENT in the steel industry is currently more than 10 per cent above the level of 1929, and the average wage of 67.3c an hour is nearly two cents an hour more than in that year, according to a survey made by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The number of wage earners in the industry is 467,100, or nearly 48,000 more than in 1929, when the census of manufacturers recorded 419,500 wage earners. "In that year," states the report, "wage-earning employees of the industry received an average of 65.4 cents per hour.

"Total pay rolls of the industry in the first seven months of 1936 amounted to almost $409,000,000, about 30 per cent above the corresponding period of last year and nearly 90 per cent of total steel pay rolls for the whole year 1934.

"Although the steel industry in July furnished work for more men than before the depression, the output of the industry in July was 13 per cent below the average monthly production in 1929.

"Wage-earning employees worked an average of 39 hours per week during July, which compares with the average of 55 hours worked per week by wage earners in 1929."

Reserve Balances Off Substantially In Sept. 16 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Due in part to withdrawals for third-quarter income tax payments and in part to cash purchases of government securities in the Treasury's fall borrowing, member bank reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks dropped $265,000,000 during the week ended Sept. 16.

The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks showed that these balances stood at $6,206,000,000 on Sept. 16, or $1,070,000,000 above the corresponding date a year ago.

Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks rose $369,000,000 during the week ended Sept. 16 to $2,789,000,000, or $50,000,000 under the same week a year ago.

The rise over the previous week also was attributable to income tax collections and proceeds from cash security sales by the Treasury.

Reflecting a continued movement of gold from abroad, monetary gold stock rose $26,000,000 during the week. Bills discounted, bills bought, holdings of government securities and industrial advances remained virtually unchanged.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Sept. 16 was $2,487,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $2,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Commercial Credit $30,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Credit Company will obtain new long term funds through the issuance of $30,000,000 15-year 3¼ per cent debentures, it was announced by A. E. Duncan, chairman of the board.

A registration statement covering the issue will be filed with the Securities & Exchange commission shortly, he stated. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the First Boston Corration will head the selling group.

Proceeds from the debentures will be used to retire outstanding short-term notes or to purchase receivables.

Largest Trading in Cocoa In History of Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Trading on the New York Cocoa Exchange from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15 reached the highest record for any similar period in the history of the exchange, totaling 537,608 tons, and was 25 per cent higher than 1935.

Volume for the first half of September was 5189 lots which was double that trading in the first half of August and eight times as great as the first half of September, 1935.

Railroads Gain Merchants' Aid In Store-Door Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Widening support for the eastern railroads in their controversy with trucking interests over the proposed general policy of free pick-up and delivery service by the railroads was evidenced in briefs, filed with the Interstate Commerce commission by the Merchants' association of New York city, the Shippers' conference of Greater New York, the Chamber of Commerce of Queens and the Port Authority of New York.

Evidence also of the marked contrast in the opinions of the contending factions was seen in the many briefs filed by the eastern rail carriers, various commercial associations and the trucking organizations.

The rail carriers contended that "the record established the necessity of respondents' furnishing service and rates equal to those of their highway competitors if they are to continue to serve the public in handling this very important branch of their freight traffic."

On the other hand the trucking interests held that the "plan as proposed by the railroads involved both illegal operations and unsound economics" and that the tariff schedules if approved might force the motor carriers out of business.

Other supporters of the railroad carriers of the eastern territory included the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens and the Port Authority of New York.

The American Trucking association, Inc., the New Jersey Motor Truck association and the Merchant Truckmen's bureau of New York were among those filing briefs for the opposition.

A hearing at which the climax of the controversy will be reached has been called for Oct. 1 by the Interstate Commerce commission when oral arguments may be presented.

The controversy had its beginning when the commission on March 31 ordered suspension until Nov. 1 of the tariff schedules by which the eastern rail carriers proposed to provide pick up and delivery service of less than carload freight at station-to-station rates subject to certain minima, and to an allowance of five cents a 100 pounds to consignor or consignee bringing the shipment to or taking it from the station by highway vehicle.

At the time of the suspension several of the eastern rail carriers had been providing pick-up and delivery services, but the applicable rates were in excess of the station-to-station rates on local and interline traffic involving carriers who were parties to the arrangement for hauls beyond 260 miles and on interline traffic for all distances involving terminal carriers not parties to the arrangement. There were subsequent maneuverings which led to the calling of the Oct. 1 hearing.

Brokers' Loans Have Decrease for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported today by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,013,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, a decrease of $39,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $872,000,000.

Distributions for the week were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York City	$938,000,000	$977,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	75,000,000	75,000,000

Motor Tourists Spend $81,040,950 in Va. in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Automobile tourists spent a total of $81,040,950 in Virginia in 1935, it was estimated by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce from a traffic census made by the State highway department.

Incoming passenger automobiles from other states averaged 14,802 daily. The total number of visitors for the year was estimated at 16,208,190.

These figures do not include the thousands of visitors who arrived by train, bus, airplane or steamship.

Babylon—

ruins that once saw the world pay tribute

Once ruler of the world, Babylon is forgotten now, except for its connection with the captive Israelites. In these remarkable articles, the crumbling remnants of the great cities of antiquity tell a thrilling story of the futility of conquest and human ambition.

Mr. R. H. Markham, a skillful narrator, rises to new heights in this great series; his human touch, as he tours the Holy Land, brings the past into new light. He draws a lifelike picture of Assyria, Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Jews, Moslems and Crusaders, as he travels over the scenes of their vanished glories; and reveals the same problems and conflicts which harassed Biblical Palestine six thousand years ago gripping modern Palestine today.

Everyone will enjoy "The Holy Land—Then and Now," for the light it throws on this wonderful land from whence have sprung the religions of the western world; plentifully illustrated, this series will be an additional reason for your enjoying the good news and features of the Monitor at the special introductory price. Subscribe now to insure prompt delivery.

READ THE HOLY LAND by R. H. Markham — Then and Now

A Series of 51 Articles

Oct. 1 - Nov. 30

at Special Rate of $1.00

including all the regular features of the Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section on Wednesdays.

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

HL5 HA-51

Please send The Christian Science Monitor to the address below for the two months, October and November, including the series of 51 articles, "The Holy Land—Then and Now," for which remittance of $1.00 is enclosed.

Name .....

Address .....

Regular Monitor Subscriptions
☐ 1 month $0.75
☐ 3 months 2.25
☐ 6 months 4.50
☐ 1 year 9.00

The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section:
☐ 1 year $2.60
Special Offer:
☐ 6 issues ..... .25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT HAROLD T. HOUSTON ETTA M. URQUHART

New York, New Haven and Hartford Equipment Trust of 1936

3% Equipment Trust Certificates

Due Sept. 1, 1941-51

To yield 2.20% to 3.25%

Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
60 State Street BOSTON Tel. Hubbard 4400
NEW YORK HARTFORD PORTLAND

Harvard Pays Savants Honor At Festival

(Continued from Page 1)

wark was the parish church of the Harvard family.

Scarcely did the last note of the bells sound when John McElroy, sheriff of Middlesex county, rose from his seat and walking to the platform, pounded his staff thrice to call the meeting to order. His presence on the degree platform was an ancient Pilgrim rite signifying the authority of the Massachusetts General Court which granted Harvard its original charter and the right to award degrees. Dean Willard L. Sperry delivered the invocation.

The task of welcoming Harvard's guests in Latin, usually done by an undergraduate, fell to the lot of Prof. Edward K. Rand on this occasion. Extremely gracious in manner, he greeted one after another, the president of the university, the fellows and overseers, the President of the United States, delegates of Congress, members of the Supreme Court and other high officials, including the Governor of Massachusetts and representatives of states, cities, universities and churches (translated) "from various parts of our country and those of other countries and universities all over the world."

Turning to the audience, he greeted all present and former students of the university and various sections of the assemblage, including members of the press.

There was a time in Harvard's history when all members of the audience could listen to such an address with as much ease as to an oration in English, but not today. Only a few were able to follow him.

Refers to Radcliffe

One noticeable omission Professor Rand made, however, was the customary reference no Harvard undergraduate orator would neglect, the greeting to "beautiful women." Instead, the speaker substituted a word about Radcliffe. Dr. Rand wore the colorful embroidered robes of Trinity college, Dublin, Ire.

Delivering his talk on the founding of Harvard college, Prof. Samuel E. Morison, official Harvard historian, told how Massachusetts Bay colony was designed as a refuge where Puritans might establish a Christian commonwealth. He told how the General Court acted to give £400 toward such a school or college, of the Indian wars that intervened, the religious dissension and finally, the start at New-Town, which later came to be called Cambridg.

"Three centuries ago," he said, "This place was only a clearing in the wilderness. A few miles to the east and south, the ocean tumbled and roared; within sight of where we are, began the forest, stretching almost unbroken to the Laurentians and the Great Lakes. This site had been cleared and then abandoned by the Indians before white men came."

Pioneers Found Plain

Pioneers in Newtown found a grassy plain, "smooth as a bowling green," descending to salt meadows on the Charles. Out of this green the college yard was cut, a long stockade crossed it, half of which was the village ox pasture and the other half was divided into yards where townsmen's cattle were kept at night. It was one of these divisions which the board of overseers chose for the college grounds and later fenced in to keep out marauding wolves.

Following the greetings of the commonwealth delivered by the Governor, James B. Conant, Harvard president, paid tribute "to the great universities from which we are proud to claim our descent, Cambridge, Oxford and Paris."

The university marshal having placed in his hands the engrossed address to the University of Paris, President Conant read the following and handed it to Prof. Elie J. Cartan:

To the University of Paris: In grateful remembrance of its ancient establishment as a fountain of learning to which the world has ever since repaired, and whence there came to this part of the New World, through the universities of Great Britain, a priceless heritage.

Then to Vice-Chancellor Alexander D. Linsay of the University of Oxford he first read and then handed an address which read:

Fresh Inspiration

To the University of Oxford: The most ancient of the English universities, a child of Paris, the parent of Cambridge. In just and happy remembrance of its members who helped to create a foundation for the advancement of learning in America and in recognition of generous hospitality to the sons of Harvard who during three centuries have found fresh inspiration at the ancient source.

Dr. Thomas S. Hele, chief delegate of the University of Cambridge, received the following:

To the University of Cambridge: Mother of our founders, who inspired in them a zeal for piety and learning as chief pillars of a new commonwealth; whose son, John Harvard, transplanted in the New World the precious tradition of private means dedicated to the public good and thus well and truly laid the foundation of higher education and of private philanthropy in the United States.

John Masefield, poet laureate of England, came next on the program with poetry, "Lines Suggested by the Tercentenary."

Following a musical interlude, Bach's "Hymn of Praise," rendered by the Tercentenary chorus, Dr. Conant delivered his presidential oration in which he characterized the gathering as commemorative of an act of faith—an assembly honoring a vision three centuries old and reaffirming an intent to perpetuate an ideal.

Interpreting past academic history, he said that the future of the university tradition in America depends upon keeping a proper balance between "four essential ingredients—the advancement of learning, the liberal arts college, professional training, and a healthy student life. None must be neglected; no one must be allowed to predominate unduly. If this balance can be maintained, the universities of this country, privately endowed and publicly supported alike, will function both as instruments of higher education and as centers for developing a national culture worthy of this rich and powerful land.

"Are we capable of evolving an American civilization commensurate with our opportunities? Surely this is the challenging question of the day. This is the question which transcends in importance even the most pressing demands of our troubled post-war period. Less than a century ago many people expressed grave doubts whether learning could be cultivated in a democracy. The last 50 years have proved them to be wrong. We can be proud of what has been accomplished in this republic, but only a start has been made. We must press on with all the earnestness and faith of those early settlers whose brave aspirations we honor by our ceremonies today.

Not New Phenomenon

"A wave of anti-intellectualism is passing round the world. We see evidences of it on every hand but it is no new phenomenon. Before Harvard was founded, Bacon referred to the 'objections concerning the dignity of learning which arise from ignorance, appearing sometimes in the zeal and jealousy of divines; sometimes in the severity and arrogancy of politicians; sometimes in the errors and imperfections of learned me nthemselves.'

"But the anti-intellectualism of the present is in part a protest—a most ungrateful protest, to be sure—against the benefactions of the learned world. It expresses a rebellion against the very triumphs of applied science, against the machines from which we would not be separated and yet toward which we feel a deep resentment. It is the expression of our weariness as we see an ever-increasing wealth of new knowledge poured at our feet by the scholars of the arts and letters no less than by the scientists. Intellectual anarchy in our schools and colleges has been more or less rife for the better part of a hundred years. Will it never end?' we are tempted to cry in despair.

"To bring order out of an educational chaos is the mission of the liberal arts curriculum of our universities—that is why it is important that this ancient tradition be not overwhelmed. Those of us who have faith in human reason believe that in the next 100 years we can build an educational basis for a unified, coherent culture suited to a democratic country in a scientific age, no chauvinistic dogma, but a true national culture fully cognizant of the international character of learning. In this undertaking the schools are involved quite as much as the universities, but the latter must lead the way."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ernment a momentous guarantee. The Government, to placate the employers, virtually undertook to enforce a prohibition against stay-in strikes. Reports of strikes on the increase elsewhere in France indicate the greatness of the undertaking.

Beyond French borders, Premier Blum indicates he will seek to strengthen the League of Nations; that he will seek to effectuate swiftly operative mutual assistance pacts under the Covenant, that he will strive to promote progressive disarmament, and that he will insist upon "indivisible peace."

Since "indivisible peace" means Russia and Germany in the same diplomatic arrangement, the ambitiousness of Premier Blum's foreign projects is amply indicated.

New Incident—Chinese Soldiers Attack Japanese

As China and Japan strive to resolve peaceably two incidents, another incident looms.

Chinese soldiers at the rail junction of Fengtai near Peiping are said by the Japanese news agency, Domei, to have attacked a mounted Japanese officer and his orderly. A tense period followed, as Japanese troops took up retaliatory positions. But peace negotiations are opened, as means are sought to avoid a serious incident in the form of a clash between Japanese and Chinese troops.

Japan's military machine gobbles up another segment of Japanese nationals. The Imperial Association of Former Soldiers, 3,000,000 strong, is made an official body and placed under the control of the army and navy.

Spain—Rebel-Held Alcazar Dynamited

A castle in Spain comes crashing down.

Toledo's Alcazar, ancient fortress atop the city's loftiest hill, stronghold of 1700 insurgents for weeks, is mined by a ton of dynamite. The Associated Press in a copyright story reports that the beleaguered rebels fled to the underground vaults and answered the detonation with machine guns and hand grenades. The western and southwestern façades are demolished; the beauty of cornice sculpturing, bronze groups, slender turrets, crashed in dust and mortar. Government dynamiters say they have two more tons of explosives to use if they cannot achieve surrender otherwise.

Beyond the gates of Toledo, the rebel leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, with what he claimed to be 170,000 troops, striving to smash through to Madrid, diverts his push to rescue the besieged in Alcazar. Rebels report taking Maqueda, strategic point, between Talavera de la Reina and Madrid.

Desperation of both sides grows as the triangular rebel line around Madrid draws in. Syndicalists in Madrid demand the Government issue a universal conscription decree. The Government also looks with almost last-ditch hope toward the factories of Barcelona, where a large fleet of war planes is allegedly being manufactured to aid the loyalists in repelling the insurgents.

League—Council Meets on Eventful Issues

Manuel Rivas Vicuna, Chilean delegate to the League of Nations, brings the ninety-third session of the League Council to order. Will the League, supposed repository of international justice and ethics, recognize that in the light of these qualities the Ethiopian nation still exists, even though Italy has taken the Negus's kingdom?

The world awaits the answer to this question. It hears reports that the great powers have hit upon a diplomatic dodge; that they will refuse to seat the Ethiopian delegation on the grounds that it does not represent an "effective government."

The League may have to confront such problems as these: Distressed and complaining minorities, Danzig's relationship to National Socialism, use of radio to diffuse the case for peace, the Spanish crisis, desire of Austria to be released from financial tutelage by the League, final resolving of the Ethiopian issue.

Italy was cautiously holding its delegation at home, awaiting League attitude on Rome's imperial venture.

Harvard—Brings Learning of World to Focus

Franklin Delano Roosevelt graduated from Harvard university 32 years ago. Today he joins the homing alumni to sit in the drenching rain, one of a great fraternity who pay homage to education by attending Harvard's Tercentenary celebration.

Harvard University, celebrating its 300th anniversary, is both the historian and prophet of education. Across the stage file representatives of the oldest university, Al-Azhar University of Cairo, founded in 907; the newest, the Academia Sinica of Nanking, and most of those between—554 representatives all told from 502 educational institutions. Beside them went their creations—Erasmus, Copernicus, Galileo, Martin Luther, the great enlightenment, the industrial revolution, the slow dawning of liberalism.

President Conant expressing education's traditional humility, offsets this great past by rededicating education to new discoveries—new, untold planets of knowledge educators believe to be hid in the uncharted syllogisms and unbroken test tube.

Strikes—Mediation Effects Compromises

Most strikes in the United States appear to be in varying stages of mediation—ranging from settlement to the first appearance of the mediators on the scene.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York city is credited with achieving an agreement that, perhaps, forestalled a pending strike of 15,000 New York city truckmen. Settlement includes a 10 per cent wage increase, a 47-hour week, which is a precise compromise between the 46 hours asked by labor and the 48 wanted by the employers.

Agriculture Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck of New York announces that farmers in the state beginning Sept. 28 will receive $2.90 per hundred pounds of milk, instead of $2.70, as at present. This concession may or may not balk the strike threatened by farmers, who last Saturday, 1500-strong, demanded a greater share of the milk price.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer newsroom strike takes on softer colorations with the National Labor Relations board on the job. No settlement is reached in the first deliberations of the board, but the mediators are sticking to the task. A more conciliatory note appears in the paper's announcement that it has yielded to pleas of business not to act immediately on its threat to close down permanently.

Walter G. Mathewson, conciliation commissioner for the United States department of justice, arrives in Salinas, Calif., to mediate a tense lettuce strike. Sporadic violence in the streets, participated in today by women, marks a strike against employment of non-union labor in the lettuce-packing sheds.

Minneapolis hears union leaders of the strike at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Linseed Products Company declare their hope of starting early negotiations. This city, a sort of grist mill for the nation, finds its business impaired by a protracted strike called by the Flour, Feed, Cereal and Elevator Workers' union, which demands recognition and salary increases. Only one flour mill has restarted; 16 wholesale groceries are still tied up.

Harvard Gives Honor Degrees To 62 Scholars

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 18—To an impressive list of the world's wise men of today, Harvard university as a major item in its tercentenary program today proffered her most cherished awards, honorary degrees.

They went to 62 distinguished scholars representing nearly every geographical and political division of the globe and myriad facets and nuances of human thinking. Included in the group were nine individuals whose contributions to contemporary conceptions already have evoked praiseworthy recognition in the form of Nobel prizes.

The awards were divided as follows: Doctor of science 34, doctor of letters 23, doctor of divinity 2, doctor of laws, and doctor of music 1.

Doctor of Science

Those awarded the degree of doctor of science were:

Edward Battersby Bailey, professor of geology, University of Glasgow, Scotland.

Kiyoshi Shiga, Kitasato institute, Toyko, Japan.

Tullio Levi-Civita, professor of rational mechanics, University of Rome, Italy.

Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, director of the University of Cambridge observatory, Cambridge, England.

Arthur Holley Compton, professor of physics, University of Chicago, a Nobel prize winner in physics.

Leopole Ruzicka, professor of chemistry, Technischo Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland.

Bernardo Alberto Houssay, professor of physiology, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sir Joseph Bancroft, professor of physiology, University of Cambridge, England.

Corradn Gini, professor of statistics and sociology, University of Rome, Italy.

Bronislaw Malinowzki, professor of anthropology, University of London, England.

Johan Hjort, professor of marine biology, University of Oslo, Norway.

Friedrich Bergius, of Deutsche Bergin - Aktiengesellschaft, Heidelberg, Germany, Nobel prize winner in chemistry.

Norman Levi Bowen, petrologist, geophysical laboratory, Carnegie institution, Washington, D. C.

Edgar Douglas Adrian, Foulerton professor, Royal Society and Fellow of Trinity college, University of Cambridge, England, Nobel winner in physiology and medicine.

Pierre Marie Felix Janet, professor of psychology, College de France, Paris.

James Bertram Collip, professor of biochemistry, McGill university, Montreal.

Antoine Pannekoek, professor of astronomy, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Elie Joseph Cartan, professor of mathematics, University of Paris.

Peter Debye, professor of physics, University of Leipzig, Germany.

The Svedberg, professor of physical chemistry, University of Upsala, Sweden, Nobel prize winner in chemistry.

Hans Spemann, professor of zoology, University of Freiburg, Germany, Nobel prize winner in physiology and medicine.

Charles Gustav Jung, professor of analytic psychology, Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland.

Leonard Eugene Dickson, professor of mathematics, University of Chicago.

Ross Granville Harrison, professor of biology, Yale university.

Ronald Aylmer Fisher, professor of eugenics, University of London, England.

Schack August Steenberg Krogh, professor of zoophysiology, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, Nobel prize winner in physiology and medicine.

Karl Landsteiner, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, a Nobel prize winner in physiology and medicine.

Godfrey Harold Hardy, professor of mathematics, University of Cambridge, England.

Andrew Cowper Lawson, professor of geology, emeritus, University of California.

John Howard Northrup, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

Filippo Silverstri, professor of general and agricultural zoology, Regia Scuola Superiore de Agricultura, Portici, Italy.

Hans Fischer, professor of chemistry, Technische Hochschule, Munich, Germany, Nobel prize winner in chemistry.

Rudolf Carnap, professor of philosophy, Deutsche university, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, professor of biochemistry, University of Cambridge, England, Nobel prize winner in physiology and medicine.

Doctor of Letters

Those awarded the degree of doctor of letters were:

Charles McLean Andrews, professor of history, emeritus, Yale university.

Eduard Norden, professor of classical philology, University of Berlin, Ger.

Frederick Maurice Powicke, Regius professor of modern history, University of Oxford, England.

Paul Hazard, professor of comparative literature, College de France, Paris.

Howard Mumford Jones, professor of English, University of Michigan.

John Harold Calpham, professor of economic history, University of Cambridge, England.

Jean Piaget, professor of the history of scientific thought, University of Geneva, Switzerland.

V. Gordon Childs, professor of prehistoric archaeology, University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Masaharu Anesaki, professor of the science of religion and the history of religion, emeritus, Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan.

Wesley Clair Mitchell, professor of economics, Columbia university, New York.

William Emmanuel Rappard, professor of public finance, University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Douglas Berry Copeland, professor of commerce, University of Melbourne, Australia.

Werner Wilhelm Jaeger, professor of classical philology, University of Berlin, Germany.

Edward Samuel Corwin, professor of jurisprudence, Princeton university.

Adolph Goldschmidt, professor of the history of art, emeritus, University of Berlin.

Dennis Home Robertson, reader in economics, University of Cambridge, England.

Rene Maunier, professor of colonial legislation and sociology, University of Paris.

Friedrich Steinecke, professor of history, University of Berlin.

Paul Pelliot, professor of central Asiatic languages, history and archaeology, College de France, Paris.

Hu Shih, professor of Chinese Philosophy, National university of Peiping, China.

Robert Morison MacIver, professor of political philosophy and sociology, Columbia university.

Michael Ivanovich Rostovtzeff, professor of ancient history and classical archaeology, Yale university.

Etienne Gilson, professor of Philosophy, College de France and director of the Institute of Medieval Studies, University of Toronto, Canada.

Doctor of Laws

Awarded the degree of doctor of laws were:

Hans Kelsen, professor of international law, Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva.

Leopold Wenger, professor of Roman law, University of Vienna, Austria.

Doctor of Divinity

Awarded the degree of doctor of divinity were:

Charles Harold Dodd, professor of divinity, University of Cambridge.

Louis Ginzberg, professor of Talmud, Jewish Theological seminary of America, New York.

Doctor of Music

Awarded the degree of doctor of music was:

Edward Joseph Dent, professor of music, University of Cambridge.

Masefield Honors Harvard

Following Dr. Conant's addresses to the Universities of Paris, Oxford and Cambridge, this morning John Masefield, British Poet Laureate, read his own "Lines on the Tercentenary of Harvard College in America," a eulogy in narrative form on the founder of the college, John Harvard. Six groups of three stanzas each, in alternately rhymed iambic pentameter, make up the poem, of which the following six stanzas comprise the fourth and fifth parts:

There was a preacher in that little band,
John Harvard, son of one from Stratford town,
Who may have shaken William Shakespeare's hand;
He, in himself, has title to renown,

For, when he preached, his earnestness would pierce
Beyond the bounded tenement of sense,
Into that living love, forever fierce,
Whose glory makes our stammering eloquence.

And it was he, who, with his dying gift
Of books and money, set this noble vine,
With roots too deep for ignorance to shift,
Its boughs aloft, in light, with living vine.

There is no record of his form and face.
He cast the spirit seed-corn of a race,
One praised his preaching; little more is known.
And died at barely thirty, having sown.

Untimely, to an unrecorded grave,
The unlimned ruins of his body passed;
This living monument of what he gave
Stands builded here in triumph, to outlast.

It has outlasted every other seed
Flung by the men and women of his day,
This excellence, the harvest of his deed,
Being divine, shall never know decay.

Quebec Program For Relief Jobs To Cost Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An unemployed relief program is being prepared by Premier Maurice Duplessis for Montreal, financed between Ottawa and Quebec, totaling between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Highway and bridge improvements on traffic approaches to Montreal, and parks and playgrounds improvements, including a $300,000 bathing beach at St. Helen's Island and development of the Botanical Garden, are some of the undertakings which will be used to give unemployed work.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 234 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:30 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.

Edmonton—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.

Lethbridge—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:15 p. m., CJOC, 960kc.

British Columbia

Kamloops—Week days, 11:15 a. m., CFJC, 880kc.

Kelowna—Week days, 9:45 a. m., CKOV, 630kc.

Prince Rupert—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFPR, 580kc.

Trail—Daily, 11:30 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.

Vancouver—Week days, 8:10 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Victoria—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.

Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Frederickton—Daily, 5 p. m., CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Brantford—Week days, 10 a. m., CKPC, 930kc.

Chatham—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCO, 630kc.

Hamilton—Week days, 7:30 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Kirkland Lake—Week days, 8 a. m., CJKL, 1310kc.

Kitchener—Week days, 12:45 p. m., CKCR, 1510kc.

North Bay—Daily, no regular time assigned, CFCH, 930kc.

***Ottawa**—Week days, 5:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, no regular time assigned; CJIC, 890kc.

Stratford—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CJCS, 1210kc.

Timmins—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., CKGB, 1420kc.

Windsor—Sundays, Tuesdays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CRCW, 600kc.

Wingham—Week days, 12:25 and 6:45 p. m., CKNX, 1200kc.

Prince Edward Island

Summerside—Daily, 5 p. m., CHGS, 1450kc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCF, 600kc; CFCX (shortwave), 6.00mc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.

Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Other Countries

Australia

Queensland

Brisbane—No regular time assigned, 4BC, 1145kc.

Newfoundland

St. John's—Week days, 8:45 a. m., VOCM, 1006kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland — Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days except Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., and 5 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 2 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

New York

Buffalo—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.

Plattsburg—Week days 5:15 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Saturdays, 9 p. m.; week days in connection with regular news service; KJR, 970kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days except Thursdays 12:30 p. m. and 5 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

Veterans at Denver Hear War Assailed

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Detroit Men's Bugle corps held first prize of $1000 yesterday in a contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their annual encampment here.

In the men's bugle corps, open contest, Thompsonville, Conn., won the $500 first prize.

Men who fought America's foreign wars cheered violently as a major general and a United States senator called warrare "a business racket."

Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U. S. M. C., retired, used the blunt language of the trenches as he addressed the veterans.

United States Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington State said that behind war is the "skeleton of high finance and big business.'"

James E. Van Zandt, for three terms commander of the organization, indicated he would decline a fourth term.

It is the custom to elect the senior vice-commander to succeed the commander, and Bernard W. Kearney of Gloversville, N. Y., the present senior vice-commander, was expected to follow Mr. Van Zandt as leader of the organization.

Ban on Fireworks Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18—A state-wide ban on the sale, use or possession of fireworks, except in public demonstrations, was urged in a resolution adopted by the New Jersey Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association during its annual convention here on Tuesday. Several legislators have announced they would sponsor such legislation when the next state legislature reconvenes.

Blum Government Moves to Extend Strike Settlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 18—Settlement of the Lille textile dispute has brought the French Popular Front government safely around one of the more dangerous capes of its career, but it leaves the Blum cabinet still facing difficult prospects.

The agreement reached yesterday after two days of arduous negotiations was unanimously ratified today by the Lille textile workers who agreed to evacuate the shops at once. The accord reposes essentially on the Government's formal guarantee to the proprietors that the strikers will never again occupy their mills and to the workers that the proprietors will faithfully apply collective contracts in future.

"Sovietization"

It was in consideration of this offer on the part of the Government to take responsibility for good conduct on both sides that the proprietors granted a 6 per cent wage increase and the strikers agreed to election of workers' delegates by categories of workmen instead of by a general factory vote. This latter method was resisted by the mill owners on the grounds it smacked of "Sovietization."

It Might Be Fatal

Thus, the truce in the Lille textile dispute, which still remains to be extended to numerous other occupational strikes now under way in France, depends on Premier Blum's ability to forestall the outbreak of any further "folded-arms" strikes. For the Government has now committed itself more categorically than ever to opose the occupation of factories, while at the same time promising the workers to force factory-owners to apply the new social reforms and to enforce collective bargaining contracts. Any second resurgence of the "stay-in-strike" movement would therefore place the Cabinet in a dilemma.

Hope to End Strikes

For the present, however, the tension which had become serious over the labor unrest, has now considerably subsided, and the Government is optimistic over the prospects of extending the Lille agreement to all important strikes now under way. Improvement in the situation has been furthered by the news from Lyons that the strikers in the rayon factory, who were reported to be running the factories on their own, were merely continuing certain processes whose interruption would have caused a serious loss to the plant.

New York Farmers Get More for Milk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18—Setting the price to be paid farmers for milk sold in fluid form at $2.90 a hundred pounds, Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York State commissioner of agriculture, today announced that milk prices to producers would be increased 20 per cent a hundred pounds. There will be no increase in prices to consumers, he said.

The new schedule of milk prices, which becomes effective on Sept. 25, followed long conferences between Commissioner Ten Eyck and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman this week after producers had complained that rising food costs justified higher prices for dairy products and threatened to call a "milk holiday."

Regardless of the increase, milk producers met Commissioner Ten Eyck's announcement with a statement that plans for the strike would proceed until their demands for a price of $3 a hundred pounds were met.

"There will be no compromise," said Felix Piseck, secretary of the militant New York Milk Producers' Federation. Mr. Piseck said he expected the date of the proposed strike to be fixed tomorrow.

To consider the entire price situation, including the protests of consumers' organizations against possible higher retail prices, Governor Lehman ordered a public hearing, which was held in Albany last Saturday.

International Paper Mills At Turners Falls Razed

TURNERS FALLS, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP)—The mills of the International Paper Company here are being torn down. It is understood they are being demolished to save taxes. The buildings have been built more than 60 years and for 50 years they were operated on a 24-hour shift.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples White's Quaint Shop, 501 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1. assortment. Latest double folds, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-24, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. W, Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PHOTOGRAPHY

BRILLIANT SNAPSHOTS—Any size roll developed, 8 glossy Velox snapshots, 25c coin in holder. ONOTA PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. F, Box 1138, Pittsfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

MRS. R. M. OFFICER, Real Estate Broker. Homes for sale, lease or exchange; summer rentals 2903 College Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

SAVOY — 455 Columbus Ave., Boston. Newly redecorated furnished apartment of living room, parlor and bath. $12 per week. Comfort at reasonable rates.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known, guaranteed, pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMBRIDGE

Across the Common from Harvard Square and the Colleges
Whitefield Hall — Mather Court
Concord Hall — Lexington Hall

High-class, restricted, modern residence buildings with elevator service.
Ownership management.
Every comfort and convenience.
Restaurant on premises.
Maid service if desired.
All suites have fireplaces.
Some with sun rooms and maids' rooms. Living Rooms, 19 ft., 24 ft., 29 ft.
2-3-4-5-6-7-8 rooms.
1-2-3 baths.
Rents from $40 to $200 per month.
Also single rooms and bath with or without housekeeping facilities.

A Choice Selection of Furnished Suites
Office at 19 Garden St. TRO. 2263

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 ROOMS with all modern impts., also semi-professional bldg. adapted for offices or living quarters with switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BEACON HILL, BOSTON

4-room apt. with dinette; available Oct 1; rent $50. Box D-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 238 Hemenway St.—3 rooms with alcove, oil heat; rent $50. MR. KONE, Liberty 2500, or supt. on premises.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — First floor, 2-family house, 6 rooms, bath, heated garage; nice locality; near trains; no children; $70. ASP. 4679.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883.

N. Y. C., 341 East 18th—6 rooms, floor, modern, quiet, private house, Electrolux; moderate rental; adults preferred. GRamercy 5-6491.

BEAUTY SHOPS

OLEGA'S BEAUTY SALON
23 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.
All Branches Beauty Culture
Tel. 4-3917

COUNTRY BOARD

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enjoy its freedom and peace. Residence rates. Mabel Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER—I am experienced in all lines of dressmaking, including remodeling. University 4-4717. Write 541 W. 113th (Apt. 30), New York City.

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible, expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 East 50th Street, New York City.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 700 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

FOR SALE OR RENT

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Rent or sell, forty minutes from New York; five under fine old trees! Half block from famous Country Life Gardens; near Hempstead Christian Science church; charming house furnished for people who appreciate lovely things; four bedrooms, 3 baths. Write Owner, PLATT, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City, or phone Caledonia 5-4440.

HAIRDRESSERS

TO COMPLETE YOUR CHARM

Restore the youth to your hair. Have it styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

ROMAN 565 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Copley Square

HELP WANTED

CARETAKER, man or couple, small apartment house; good home; steady position to right party; rooms, salary. Endicott 2-1883, N. Y. C.

MAN and woman; butler-chauffeur; cook-general; Christian Scientists desired; ref. required. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AT ONCE—Governess teacher in private school for children needing special care and training; must understand physical care of children as well as teaching elementary grades, including typewriting; only Christian Scientist need apply. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, INC., Box W, Shelton, Conn. Telephone Huntington 23.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Christian Scientist, 20 to 40, as housekeeper for young couple and baby in unusually pleasant, small home. Newton North 1034-W.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATION for one or two in a quiet, restful private home, lovely sun parlor; attention if desired. JANET CUBY 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. N. Y.

N. Y. C.—A spacious, cheerful home meeting the individual need. 362 Riverside Drive (Apt. 7-A). Tel. AC. 4-7269.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet, homelike atmosphere, loving care. Long. 9825.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HANOVER, MASS.—See ad on Home Building and Furnishing Page Sept. 12 headed "House for Lovers of the Antique."

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

ON CAPE COD—A quiet, restful home; all modern conveniences; best of food, good rooms and beds; transportation to church. MRS. RITCHIE'S INN, Cataumet, Mass.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 18

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, property 50x120 ft., residential section near University, Los Angeles, California; reasonable. Write Box V-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OLD established firm has opening for men over forty, booking orders for guaranteed New England grown roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; free replacements; liberal commission. Write quick for free sales making outfit. HEATH NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 The Fenway—Attractive newly furnished rooms, single and double; beautiful home; meals optional. KENmore 1574.

BUSINESS man or woman who wants home; near trains and buses; Auburndale, Mass. Call West Newton 1785-J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins' homestead. Large rooms, comfortable beds. Large verandas; restful atmosphere. Tel. 4407. Greenfield

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE

Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, MASS., 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Large double rooms, newly renovated; near The Mother Church; permanent or transients

BOSTON—A bright single room, central location; near The Mother Church. KEN. 3058.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 connecting rooms, bedroom, sitting room on bathroom floor; also small room. 88 Harvard Ave. Long. 1731.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Business girl or student, room in apart.; privileges; near cars; 15 minutes Boston. 35 Lee St. TRO. 2167.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 239 East 17th St. (Stuyvesant Park)—Large room, adjoining bath, in home with owner; references. Tel. Stuy. 9-5517.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Comfortable furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; near good restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. MRS. R. B WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man (colored) wishes position as janitor; good references. Write D. GRAY, care of J. Murphy, 569 Cabot St., Beverly, Mass.

MAN of middle age, very desirous of making connection with a reliable concern; willing to accept work in any capacity. Write Box P-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position, graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest reference; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

DESIRES steady position; many years assistant manager contemporary art exhibitions with well known galleries; consider anything. SMITH, Circle 7-3052 (New York City).

HOUSEKEEPER, companionable American Protestant; small family; would go to Florida for winter; capable of taking charge. Write Box D-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY wishes to place NURSERY GOVERNESS; leaving after nine years' service, as children all go to boarding school; highly recommended. Write Box C-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, New York experience; knowledge of bookkeeping. Write Box H-33, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Quaint country hotel, cottages; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding; booklet; rates reduced Sept., $16-$20. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

TAILORS

CLEMENT D. MEDEIROS, Inc.
MERCHANT TAILOR
73 Tremont Street, Boston
Room 215 Telephone Laf. 7022

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

N. Y. C., ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted; Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction in speaking; Class Monday, 7 P. M. Columbus 5-5348.

PIANO LESSONS

For children or adults; graduate N. E. Conservatory and Surette summer school. Miss Priscilla Riddle, Jam. 3972 (Jamaica Plain, Mass.).

PIANO and HARMONY

in private or class instruction. Classes in rhythm, ear training and music appreciation. KATE MARION CHAPIN
1318 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass. Telephone Aspinwall 0967

TRUCKING

Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678. 0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Central), 59 Wilton Rd.—Adjoining sea, comfortable rooms, hot and cold basins, modern beds, reasonable terms. Tel. 1991

BRIGHTON, 29, Devonshire Place—Comfortable board residence; good catering; every comfort; central; one minute sea; 42/- weekly. MRS. MILLS.

FOWEY, CORNWALL—GREEN BANK HOTEL. Excellent position overlooking harbour and sea, hot and cold, electric fires. Tariff J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

LONDON, BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2 Good table, every comfort bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

"SUNNY HOUSE"—Close to beach. Golf; Christian Scientists preferred; children taken, any age, entire charge if wished. GARRETT, "Paulsgrove," South Hayling Island, Hampshire.

DOGS FOR SALE

EXCEPTIONALLY PROMISING Irish Terriers, 7 weeks; sire Ch. Strongheart Senation. 23, West Hill Avenue, Epsom Surrey.

FLATS TO LET

OXFORDSHIRE—Four-roomed self-contained flat, near Christian Science church, in pretty country town; electric light, gas, H. and C. water; 15/- week inclusive; also garage if required. OSBORN TITE, Witney, near Oxford.

HOME SHARING

NR. BRISTOL—Students would share country home with business woman or student; Christian Scientist preferred; moderate. PAVEY, "Shanty," Yatton.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WORTHING — For sale, freehold, "Selden House," Brighton Road; newly decorated, 15 bedrooms, 2 reception; price £3500. Also "The Little House," Downview Road, West Worthing; small luxury house, 6 bedrooms, 2 reception; freehold price £3800. Box W-485—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED Sussex house; fine view; pretty garden; 2 sitting rooms, 4 bed, central heating, stabling, garage. MOLTENO, East Grinstead.

SOMERSET — Self-contained, well-furnished bungalow, 2 sitting rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom; nicely situated; moderate. Bosley, "Glencairn," Northleigh Ave., Weston-Super-Mare.

SOUTHWOLD, SUFFOLK—Furnished house from October till March; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom hot and cold, usual offices, electricity, gas and boiler; rental 2 gns. per week. Box W-484—BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

PINNER, Mddx. — Donald Banks, F.B.O.A.-F.S.M.C., Consulting Optician, 24 Bridge Street, and "Holmdale" Hatch End

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 2630

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

PARKSTONE, DORSET, Main Road — New shops with ample living accommodation; rent first year, £60 p. a., or for sale at £1250 freehold. Keys, ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth, West.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRISTOL, 7, at 8 Queen's Drive—Near downs, church, buses, in lady's comfortable home; garage; terms moderate.

KENT—Charming 16th Century farmhouse, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bath, h. and c., indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ guineas weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden, Bethersden 27.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—Furnished sitting room and bedroom to let, modern house, meals optional; terms moderate. 2, Fassett Rd.

SEAFORD, Sussex—Permanent or temporary guests; near church, town, sea; electric light. MISSES OVER, "Resthaven," Sutton Park Rd.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk, permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION

WEST WORTHING, St. Margarets, Heene Way—Comfortable guest house, near sea, hot and cold water, gas fires bedrooms, separate tables, garage. MRS LINDSELL Tel 2688.

WORTHING, "Sunnycroft" Guest House, St. George's Road—2 doors from sea; every comfort; terms 45/- per week. MRS. FROGBROOK.

POST VACANT

CHELTENHAM — Working housekeeper required; fond of children, good cook; modern house; help given. MRS. THOMPSON, Tregoney, Albert Road.

HOTEL Worcestershire. Bookkeeper-cashier; lady, thoroughly efficient and experienced large first-class hotels, tabular system, adaptable; permanent position and happy conditions. Fullest details to Box M-2455—BCM/CSM, London.

NEAR RICHMOND—Capable help for nursery, 5 children (3 at boarding school); good needlewoman essential; Christian Scientist preferred; lady nurse and Swiss Nurserymaid kept. Box M-856—BCM/CSM, London.

TORQUAY, DEVON—Married couple, 35-45, entire work of modern house. Apply CLARENCE, Woodrising, Lincombe Drive.

POST WANTED

YOUNG lady desires post with children; or willing to learn anything; has had 12 years' experience as telegraphist. Box W-487. BCM/CSM, London.

England

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

ROBSON'S
Gift Galleries
Artist Photographers
36 Torbay Road, Paignton Tel. 5327
1 Bank Street, Newton Abbot Tel. 614

Church's China Stores
The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for all the best makes of china, including Minton, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.
PALACE AVE. (Next to G. P. O.)
TEL. 57212

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD 'PHONE 5048
One of the Nicest Cafés in the District

PLYMOUTH

COME TO Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
DRAPERS AND SILK MERCERS
PALACE AVE. (Next to G. P. O.)
AUTUMN and WINTER FASHION DISPLAYS
In All Departments
4a, 5 and 6 Strand Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

T. L. Harding & Sons LIMITED
MARKET STREET
PLUMBERS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Central Heating Installations
PHONE 2279

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

CRUSE & BRIDGMAN
BUILDERS and DECORATORS
We can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
22 WOODVILLE ROAD Phone 3534

M. JEFFERIES MILLINER
Stitched Hats made to order in any colour and shape.
242 UNION STREET

Whiteway & Ball
LIMITED
Coal and Coke Merchants
Adjoining Pavilion, 1 North Quay
Torquay 'Phone 2011
Also NEWTON ABBOT 'Phone 4

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
'Phone 4333 Fleet Street, Torquay
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
TEL. 7130
Scalded Cream, a Speciality
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at
122 Reddenhill Rd., Babbacombe

DORSET

POOLE and District

WALTERS & CO.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
Parkstone Hall Garage
TEL. PARKSTONE 705—706
Exide
Service Station
Car and Wireless Batteries
B. S. A.
Daimler Lanchester
MORRIS

GWLADYS WILLIAMS
High Class Milliner
33 Church Road
Parkstone
Tel. 1034

Quick Cleaning at Reduced Prices
Have Your Clothes Cleaned by
Parkstone Same Day Cleaners
10, Post Office Parade
Tel. Parkstone 1229
COVERS, CURTAINS, CARPETS
a Speciality

J. VINEY & SONS
COAL, CORN, SEED
and Potato Merchants
Everything for Your Garden
34 Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 192

ESSEX

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

Retiring?
Why not live near SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, London's nearest coastal resort? Charming, soundly built BUNGALOWS of distinctive design, with every modern convenience, on choice 60-acre estate, from £450; 15 minutes from sea; glorious views; bracing air. Full particulars from builders:
W. & H. L. Carruthers
Haresland Garden Estate
Dawes Heath, near Southend-on-Sea

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
BRISTOL

Offers to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
a convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

REFRIGERATOR EXPERTS
"COLD SPOT"
Always in stock at
Bristol East Radio Co.
146 Wells Rd., Knowle. Tel. 76177

COMING NEXT MONTH!
Cantilever Shoe Demonstrator
Watch for Date
Massingham
STOKES CROFT AND HIGH STREET

EARLY AUTUMN
MILLINERY
All the New Shapes
JOLLY & SON, Ltd., Bristol

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol
Fruit Bottles, Cabin Trunks, Week-end Suit Cases, Vacuum Flasks, Electric Lamps
PHONE 25733

TAYLOR'S in the Green
BRISTOL
BED SPREADS and DOWN QUILTS
in
Glazed Chintzes and Silks
Inspection appreciated.

CHELTENHAM

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/4 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
The Specialty Shop for
IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen
Handkerchiefs Lingerie etc.

Farrant's
FASHION SPECIALISTS
89-91 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD
COMMERCIAL ROAD
Telephone 6750—6751

C. G. LEE
56 POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

(Continued)

CORNER GARAGE
New Road, Ferndown
NEAR BOURNEMOUTH
R. A. ADAMS & A. P. WHICHER
ALL REPAIRS AND OVERHAULS UNDERTAKEN
ANY MAKE OF NEW OR USED CAR SUPPLIED
TELEPHONE: FERNDOWN 21

Splendid Radio Reception
From Boston. Enjoy the services and "The Monitor Views the News" from
W1XAL
Arrange for a demonstration. You may purchase or hire a receiver, and we will take your set in part exchange.
GRACE BROS.
6 P. O. Buildings, Winton Winton 1881

Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
LTD.
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

ASH & COMPANY
ESTATE AGENTS
4 GRAND CINEMA BUILDINGS
WESTBOURNE
Tel.: Bournemouth 4282

FURS
W. HARRIS, 26 The Triangle
Practical Working Furrier
Repairs, Remodels, Dyes Fur Coats and Furs at Moderate Prices
Furs Cleaned by the Martin Blan Process. Equal to New
COLD STORAGE TELEPHONE 6813

M. VICKERY
691 Wimborne Road, Winton
FANCY DRAPER
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
Wools Stocked
Our Aim Is Your Satisfaction

The Best Quality Is
GUARANTEED
At the Lowest Possible Prices
ED. E. BISHOP
(E. S. Batterson)
THE JEWELLER
37 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
Telephone—Bournemouth 1022

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

A. JONES & SONS, Ltd.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
THE ARCADE, BOSCOMBE
695 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, FOSCOMBE
855 WIMBORNE ROAD, MOORDOWN

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Norvic & Mascot
SHOES OF QUALITY
from
GANGE'S
119 and 105 Elm Grove, Southsea
60, London Rd., North End, Portsmouth and at Southampton

OVER 60 DEPARTMENTS
HANDLEYS
LIMITED SOUTHSEA

ROEDA
HIGH CLASS GARMENTS
TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
55 Palmerston Road Southsea

DYERS
SOUTHSEA'S STORE
Sixty Departments of Fashions and Furnishings
Café, Library and Man's Shop

SOUTHAMPTON

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
117 ABOVE BAR
TEL.: SOUTHAMPTON 4788

KENT

BROMLEY

(Continued)

YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND THE GOOD THINGS AT Medhurst's OF BROMLEY
Medhurst's (West Kent's leading Department Store) specialise in goods of highest quality such as Braemar and Chilprufe underwear. The stockings, linens, etc., specially manufactured for Medhurst's, are of outstanding quality and value.
F. Medhurst, Ltd., Bromley, Kent, England

Warne's Ltd
TAILORS HOSIERS and SCHOOL OUTFITTERS
61 HIGH STREET
Also at WOODFORD
LEYTON—LOUGHTON—CHINGFORD

PRIME SCOTCH BEEF
SOUTHDOWN MUTTON
Telephone Ravensbourne 3778 and 9
Sidstone Ltd
PURVEYORS OF MEAT 23 WIDMORE RD. BROMLEY, KENT, also at 12 Royal Parade CHISLEHURST, KENT, Tel. Chislehurst 110

KENT

BROMLEY

(Continued)

BUILDER & DECORATOR
11 ALBION RD.
LEWISHAM
J. H. FLETCHER
REPAIRS
DISTANCE NO OBJECT
PHONE—LEE GREEN 2589

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
DECORATIONS - Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

RADIO and ELECTRICAL
Service Agents for PYE, HIS MASTER'S VOICE, McMICHAEL
Specialists in SHORT-WAVE for AMERICAN BROADCASTING
W. M. REYNOLDS & SON
33 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent
Phone Ravensbourne 2803

ROCHESTER

THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
Stockists of
VIYELLA MOTHERCRAFT LAYETTE
including Day and Night Gowns Petticoats, Vests, Coats, Pilches, etc.
PRICE LIST ON REQUEST
Also Viyella and Ramada Wear for the older child.
90 HIGH STREET, ROCHESTER
Phone Chatham 2498

SEVENOAKS

BULBS
A. E. Turner F.R.H.S. & Son
VINE NURSERIES
SEVENOAKS
Tel. Sev. 365
ORDER NOW FOR EARLY FLOWERING
BULBS

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1823 Phone 1085

FREDK. HAYDEN, Ltd.
6 and 8 Vale Road, Tunbridge Wells
Central Heating Specialists
Domestic Hot and Cold Water Supplies
Also
District Agents for the AGA COOKER

Latest Novelties in
Costumes, Coats, Millinery
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opp. Central Sta. Phone 2727

H. JONES & SONS
LIMITED
Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen
BRANCHES
117 Camden Road and High St., Rusthall
58 and 60 Grosvenor Road, Phone 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348 and at Wadhurst and Cranbrook.

DUST and COMPANY
The Pantiles
Fashions for Autumn
Dressmakers
Costumiers and Furriers

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High St. Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

C. E. GAUNT Phone 58949
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
6 BELVOIR STREET
Diploma awarded for Eugene Permanent Waving.
Marcel and Water Waving, etc. Potter & Moore toilet requisites stocked.

THE OUTFITTERS
For Gentlemen of Taste
Knight's
Under Grand LEICESTER Hotel
Agent for Braemar Hosiery and Burberrys

MIDDLESEX

NORTHWOOD

EBORN LTD.
THE DRIVE NURSERY
NORTHWOOD Phone 319
We have a fine selection of Bulbs for forcing etc., Be in good time for Christmas. Price list sent on application

PINNER

Wigley-Smith
Fruiterer and Florist
Choice Salads - Fresh Daily
6 Bridge Street, Pinner
Phone Pinner 1575
and at 7 Broadway Parade, N. Harrow.
Phone Harrow 0245
and surrounding districts served

Eat More Fruit

W. WATSON
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER
All Makes of Cars Supplied
Repairs a Speciality
Hire Car, etc.
Bridge Street, Pinner Phone 426

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MIDDLESEX

PINNER

(Continued)

TELEPHONE: PINNER 106
Edwardson Limited
BUILDERS - DECORATORS and SANITARY ENGINEERS
Paines Lane, Pinner

T. P. FIMISTER
(M. I. H. V. E.)
PLUMBING AND HOT WATER SPECIALIST
BOILER CLEANING
Cheaply and Expeditiously Carried Out
High Street, Pinner Telephone 2811

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

SOMERSET

BATH

C. MILSOM & SON, LTD.
NORTHGATE, BATH
PIANOS
MUSIC
GRAMOPHONES and RADIO

WESTON-SUPER-MARE

B. G. BETTY
For Quality
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
Home Cooked Ham a Speciality
We stock CARR'S BISCUITS
PHONE 1127

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

DONALD VINCE
& CO. LTD.

Car Sales and Service
ANY MAKE—NEW AND USED
Guaranteed Repairs by Skilled Mechanics
8 Park Lane and Park St., Croydon
Telephone 5775

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating.

For better COAL VALUE order Household Cubes from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
6 STATION APPROACH, EAST CROYDON
Deliveries to all London Districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention. "Our Ideal Boiler Fuel is the best and cheapest Boiler Fuel on offer."

Smith & Wilson
15 George St Tel. Croydon 0238
MEN'S OUTFITTERS and HATTERS
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents
Ladies' Gloves a Speciality

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA RD Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON
155 EWELL RD. Elmbridge 2122

16 & 18 High St Kingston-on-Thames
Janwyn
The House of Millinery
TELEPHONE KINGSTON 4393

Best Quality
COALS *and* COKE
Supplied by
T. C. SMITH
(COALS) LTD.
KINgston 0424 HIGH STREET KINGSTON

Holder & Co.
RADIOS, GRAMOPHONES and RECORDS
16 VICTORIA ROAD
ELMBRIDGE 2184 SURBITON

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

Tel. Park 7211
BURGESS'S
103 WALMER ROAD
Est'd 1864
LAUNDRY
North Kensington W. 10
Try Our Economy Service
WRIGHT BROS. LTD.
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HÔTE LUNCHEON 1/6
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.
Early Closing Day Wednesday.

FOR COALS, COKE OR COALITE
TRY
WILLIAM FUNGE
P. W. Daws, Proprietor
Southern Railway Depot, HOUNSLOW
Telephone Hounslow 0019

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

SURREY

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

(Continued)

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES are to be had from the Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works: 7-9, North Side, Richmond
RIChmond 2222

SUTTON

CALL ME OVER THE COALS!
W. A. VALLIS
COAL COKE ANTHRACITE
BOILER FUEL MERCHANT
5a Nightingale Road, Carshalton
Estab. 51 years. Tel. WALLINGTON 1976

GIFTS
for Weddings and All Occasions
WILLIAM J. HOLT
Glass and China Specialist
12 High St., Sutton Phone 2067

LEEDINGS
For New Cars and Repairs
CARS FOR HIRE
109 High St., Sutton Tel. 2516

Arthur Bean Ltd.
Builders and Decorators
Station Road, Belmont, and Grove Road, Sutton
Modern Decorations • Central Heating
House Maintenance • All Classes of Repairs carried out by expert workmen

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

A. F. WELLINGTON
"Well-in-Tone" Furnishings
Personal Service
12 Endwell Road Telephone 77
(Day or Night)

A. SMITH M.F.T.D.A.
FLORIST
15, ST. LEONARDS ROAD
PHONE BEXHILL 679

BOGNOR REGIS

Dutton & Thorowgood Ltd.
REGISTERED K TRADE MARK
SHOES
Scientific Shoe Fitters
3, LONDON ROAD
BOGNOR REGIS

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

LECTURE POSTERS
The EAGLE PRESS PRINTERS
Agendas Private and
Balance Sheets Commercial Stationers
Account Books Invitation Cards
Office Equipment Table Stationery
Fountain Pens, etc
Die-Stamping and Copper Plate Printers
40 Church Road, Hove Tel Hove 4577

QUICK SERVICE DRY CLEANERS
95 Western Road, HOVE
24 HOUR Regular Service
Dyeing, Sponging and Pressing, Repairs, Invisible Mending, etc.
Phone: Hove 5848
Also at 8, Marine Drive, Rottingdean Tel. 9832

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

The Shamrock Towel and Hand Laundry
17, Upper Hollingdean Rd. Brighton
Tel.: Preston 3945
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove Hove 1103
Finest Quality FUELS
LOWEST PRICES

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD FURNISHINGS And All Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

Dutton & Thorowgood Ltd.
Scientific Shoe Fitters
NORVIC MASCOT
12, Castle Square 84, Western Road
BRIGHTON
94, Church Road, HOVE

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Telephone: HASTINGS 2158
JUNIA FARNHAM
Specialist in Matrons' Millinery and extra large fittings.
24 Queen's Road HASTINGS

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS
SUSSEX COUNTRY PROPERTIES
Houses and Flats TO LET
Properties FOR SALE—Rents Collected
Business Transfer Agents
WATSON & Co., F.A.L.P.A.
Established 1877
11 HAVELOCK ROAD TEL. 272

MAURICE BASSETT
for
VELOUR CURTAINS
DOWN QUILTS
BLANKETS
31 Cambridge Road Phone 1273

SUSSEX

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

(Continued)

LINDRIDGE'S
THE MUSIC PEOPLE
PIANOS, RADIO, RECORDS, MUSIC
HASTINGS TEL. 461 BEXHILL 501

GROCERS *and* PROVISION DEALERS
H. & E. GODDEN
313 OLD LONDON ROAD
TELEPHONE 2352
Deliveries to All Parts of the District

LITTLEHAMPTON

Dutton & Thorowgood
REGISTERED K TRADE MARK
SHOES
Scientific Shoe Fitters
26, BEACH ROAD
LITTLEHAMPTON

SEAFORD

SEAFORD MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED
Agents for
AUSTIN, MORRIS, ROVER and VAUXHALL Cars
WEST GARAGE, STEYNE ROAD. TEL. 12.

WORTHING

H. A. WEBB Ltd.
PHONE 795
21 CHAPEL ROAD, WORTHING
Tailors to Ladies and Gentlemen
"A carefully selected stock of materials" Ready for Service Department. Flannel Trousers and Sports Coats, Overcoats for all Seasons. Moderate Prices

Lilian Ash
Millinery Specialist
37, WARWICK STREET
TELEPHONE 1816

Dutton & Thorowgood Ltd.
LOTUS DELTA
SHOES
Scientific Shoe Fitters
54, SOUTH STREET
WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
38 and 44, South Street
WORTHING TELEPHONE 3002

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM

MOODY BROS. Ltd.
TUDOR HOUSE
34-37 Livery St. and 1-7 Cornwall St.
General Printers and Lithographers
Posters, Leaflets and Everything Commercial
Telegrams "Moodys" Birmingham
Phone CENtral 7915-6

Vi Ltd.
(Manageress, Linda Holland)
213 High St., Erdington Phone Erd. 1541
have a lovely collection of new Season Gowns, Suits and Coats, British and Continental—Also Hats and Furs.

SAVOY SERVICE
French Cleaners, Art Dyers
Latest Methods, Prompt Service
11 High Street, Erdington Erd 0775
(Next to the Abbey)
107 Villa Rd., Handsworth Nor. 0923
'Phone message brings our Messenger to collect.

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELY & CO.
P. Knight Ltd. *(Proprietor)*
Soho Pool Wharf Hockley
Birmingham 18

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

J. J. BUZZACOTT
GOWNS WOOLS
KNIT WEAR
LINGERIE GLOVES
424 Moseley Rd., Birmingham

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Day and Night Service
Wylde Green Garage Ltd.
'Phone SUTton Coldfield 1681

Wales

CARDIFF

THE HOUSE OF DISTINCTION
High St. Arcade Duke St. Arcade
Phone 5053 Cardiff
MAISON · LAVIES
SPECIALITIES
MILLINERY WOOLLIES
HOSIERY LINGERIE
PERFUMERY FANCY GOODS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

Why Not FLOWERS?
CASE BROS.
3 ST. JOHN'S SQUARE
CARDIFF TEL. 623
MEMBERS OF THE F. T. D. A. *(Florists Telegraphic Association)*

BE NOT amazed at life; 'tis still
The mode of God with His elect
Their hopes exactly to fulfill,
In times and ways they least expect.
—COVENTRY PATMORE

Daily Features

BELIEVE not each accusing tongue,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe that story wrong
Which ought not to be true.
—SHERIDAN

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

ALONG toward the end of the week we try the somewhat harder crypts. Today's is shared by an Albany, N. Y., reader. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

BDFHJL NPFRNT NPFTB VPFR XBPVZRBA CNEAIBP-LCJBVT KNMBA ZEABP OFZEQ QBEHSBRBE'T EFTBT UO SFMB-SO SNAJBT LSFHCBA JE FPQNE-AJB NEA SNLB.

2. Letter Changing

THE change from CLOUD to STORM originally submitted in 26 moves by a Kansas City, Kansas, reader has been reduced by the Greenlawn, L. I., expert to 5 moves: Cloud, Clour, Stour, Stout, Stort, Storm. In the meantime another Kansas reader, this time in Emporia, suggests changing SING to TALK in 4 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. Metagram

HERE'S another from Harrogate, England! Change the first letter of a word to form the other words:

a. Don't do this, or you won't succeed.
b. You'll have to run to catch the post.
c. This is very sticky, indeed.
d. Cook must do this, or spoil the roast.
e. That 'tis nice, when you do this, take heed.
f. When this is lost, why all is lost.

4. Letter Division

THE New Canaan, Conn., letter-division expert submits another. The letters in their proper order spell a 10-letter word, and are represented by the digits, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, and 0. But try it arithmetically.

IRO) LHBNLG (EGOY
OOG
NREN
NHGR
EOIL
EDYL
IYG

5. Rebus

HERE'S another from Wadena, Iowa. A 6-letter word is represented in rebus form. The lines below give a clue:

C LE

In olden times people used to
Make light of this.

(Answers Among Advertisements

Children's Corner

Christopher Waits Too

"WHAT is your idea, Bolenius?" asked Isabella the rag doll, Ferdinand the white poodle, and Christopher Cricket, as they all sat in the playroom wondering what to do if there should not be a pool for Bartholomew Frog at their new home.

"It is this," said Bolenius Bear, hopping around on one foot in his excitement. "When the family moves,

There Were Isabella, Ferdinand and Bolenius

we shall have to go too, but we will all notice very carefully just what roads we take. Then as soon as possible we will explore our new yard, and if it does have a pool, we will come back and show Bartholomew the way to get there!"

"And what if it doesn't have a pool?" said Christopher.

"If it doesn't, perhaps we can dig a hole and make one," said Ferdinand. "That's a good way to get Bartholomew moved, Bolenius."

"Christopher Cricket can ride in Ferdinand's ear," said Bolenius, "and that will take care of him."

"Thank you," said Christopher, "but I'd rather stay here with Bartholomew Frog, and wait until the rest of you come back for us. It might take quite a while before you found a chance to slip away. Besides, Bartholomew and I like to sing our duets every evening even if there's no one around to hear us."

Pretty soon moving day came, and the big van was piled high with all the family's belongings. Isabella the rag doll did not have to hang on with both hands after all, for little Ann carried her in the automobile with all the family. Ann carried Bolenius Bear in her other arm, and of course Ferdinand, the white poodle, rode with John in the same car.

Ferdinand put his paws on the edge of the window and watched all the time to see where they were going. Isabella and Bolenius Bear watched too, but pretended not to be looking at anything.

Christopher Cricket and Bartholomew Frog sat in the grass and watched them go.

"I hope they'll find their way back here to get us," said Christopher.

"You should have gone with them," said Bartholomew. "Then you at least would have been sure of getting there. You could easily have hidden in among some of the baggage."

"I would rather wait to see what happens to you," said Christopher. "If they don't ever come, I can show you the way back to your brook, and then I will stay near you so we can still sing duets."

A grateful tear rolled out of one of Bartholomew's eyes and he said, "You are a good friend, Christopher. But I hope they will come back for us. It's funny how fond you get of folks."

The next evening as they sat by Bartholomew's pool, they heard voices. Then, on the other side of the pool, they saw Isabella and Ferdinand and Bolenius.

"Come on!" called Bolenius. "It's all right, and it's not far away at all!"

"Is there a pool?" asked Bartholomew.

"No," said Ferdinand. "There's a real brook, right in the back yard!"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Scrubbing Rugs

SCRUBBING rugs in the home has proved a source of income for one man. He finds that during the fall and winter season many housewives welcome the help of one who can make their rugs' clean and bright without removing them from the floor for the longer time ordinarily required for professional cleaning.

He uses a good rug soap and a stiff brush, and charges 50 cents for a nine by twelve rug and 10 cents for each throw rug. He can clean a large rug in a little over an hour; and he feels that even though his price is low he is getting a fair return for the time spent.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Daily Anecdote

A Wise Judge

SOON after John Wesley established Methodism, some enemies of his faith seized a wagonload of his disciples and carted them off to the justice.

"What have these people done?" asked the judge.

After an awkward silence one of their accusers spoke up. "They pretend to be better than other people," he said. "Besides, they pray from morning until night."

Asked if they had done anything else, another man said, "Yes, your worship, they converted my wife. Till she went among them she had such a tongue! Now she is as quiet as a lamb."

"Carry them back! Carry them back!" cried the judge. "Let them convert all the scolds in the town!"

For the Scrapbook

Do It Now

By putting off things beyond their proper times, one duty treads upon the heels of another, and all duties are felt as irksome obligations.—*Faber.*

A Friend

A true friend unbosoms freely, advises justly, assists readily, adventures boldly, takes all patiently, defends courageously, and continues a friend unchangeably.—*Penn.*

Good Courage

In this world one must be a little too good in order to be good enough.—*Marivaux.*

Better Than Genius or Talent

Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things.—*Confucius.*

"So Long, New York"

Monitor Camera Club From May C. Johnson, Los Angeles

In the Wake of Liner Bound for European Ports

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Treasure Hunt

HERE is a splendid idea to use where a garden or surrounding fields are available. Divide your company into couples, or groups of three, and give each group a paper bag and a written list of things to

find. The objects will differ according to the locality and vegetation; and, if necessary, some may be put out beforehand in places that are not too obvious.

Here are a few suggestions: an acorn, some sheep's wool, a feather, a bird's egg, a dead match, horsehair, a white pebble, different kinds of nuts, berries, leaves of certain trees, a pine cone, a bit of straw, a piece of string.

Either you can allow a certain time for the search and then count each group's treasures, or the seekers can go on with the hunt at various times between more strenuous amusements.—Mary E. T., Harrogate, Yorks., Eng.

What They Say

Then and Now

"Had an Aladdin crying through the streets of New York in 1875 brought out of the lighted circle a mere glimpse of the comforts and enjoyments, the added leisure, the ease of communication and of travel in this year of 1936, what a spectacle that would have been! Yet we today take for granted the thousand and one machines for the shop, the farm, the office, and the home."—*Herman H. Lind.*

Opportunity

"The door of opportunity can be forced open by adventurous men who know what to look for and recognize it when they see it."—*William LaVarre.*

Oratory

"Oratory is emotional rather than intellectual." — *Ernest Sutherland Bates.*

"By Their Fruits . . ."

"The church is not here to make a show but to do a work." — *The Rev. Frederick K. Stamm.*

Brevities

Life: President Roosevelt has granted Farley a payless furlough until November 3rd. This will give stamp collectors a breathing spell, and will enable President Roosevelt to bring his own album up to date.

New Yorker: New York is rejoicing in the greatest influx of buyers in six long years. No effort is being spared to make their visit pleasant and expensive.

Milwaukee Journal: Passenger travel has so improved under the new rates, a man stumbles over an average of seven more pairs of feet and six children on the way to the diner.

Detroit Free Press: The Atchison Globe says that every American is about to become a taxpayer. What does it mean "about to become"?

St. Louis Star Times: The story that never grows old: A candidate telling the taxpayer that he will take less from him and give more to him.

Lewisham and Catford Guide: If women's clothes were really beautiful they wouldn't seem so ridiculous when out of fashion.

Detroit Free Press: Retired people who live in trailers seem to have all of their usual conveniences except a boarder.

Sunbonnet Sue

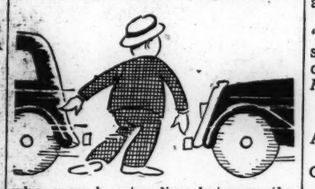
Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Looking Under Cars

IN DRIVING, especially when trying to make every moment of driving time count, I find it very helpful to look ahead under the clear space beneath the parked cars, for the legs and feet of pedestrians



who may be standing between the parked cars, or crossing the street between them. The parked cars may hide the body and head of the person about to cross at this dangerous place, but his legs are always visible under the parked cars. Dogs can also be seen under cars, and when some Fido is spotted about to cross the street at the wrong time, it is usually possible to slow down or stop so as to give him a safe crossing.

By watching in this way, I am very seldom surprised by children darting out into the roadway between parked cars. Youngsters on sleds are plainly visible, too, as well as the wheels of bicycles ridden by heedless riders.—Ella M. F., East Orange, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Safe Motoring

The American Automobile Association has found by a recent check up that the "average safe driver" is 46 years of age and has been driving for more than 20 years.

More Statistics

Six miles of carpets provide comfortable walking and decoration throughout the S. S. Queen Mary.

Thirty-Five Tons Apiece

The largest propellers ever cast are the four, weighing 35 tons each, which drive the S. S. Queen Mary.

Snow in the Rockies

It is not unusual to have snow fall during every one of the twelve months in the Rocky Mountains.

Caravan

Camels are capable of traveling 40 to 50 miles a day when carrying loads.

In Lighter Vein

Vital Statistics

"How many in your family, lady?"
"Just my husband and I."
"No children?"
"No."
"Any cats or dogs?"
"No, sir."
"Do you have a radio?"
"No."
"Now, have you any musical instruments?"
"Indeed not. And why, if I may ask, all the questions? Is the Government taking another census?"
"No, lady. I'm not a census enumerator. I'm just the man who intends to rent the house next door."

Willing to Wait

Jones was a bootmaker. By dint of hard saving he had managed to send his son Billy to a good school.

One afternoon Billy came into the shop.

"Father," he demanded, "I want five shillings to go to the theater."

"What!" cried Jones. "Do you realize that I've got to sole and heel three pairs of shoes to make five shillings?"

Billy sat down comfortably in a chair.

"All right, father," he said. "I'll wait."—*Answers.*

Artful

An Englishman was walking along a river bank in Ireland when it started to rain. Presently he found an Irishman fishing with his line under a bridge.

"Why," he asked, "have you got your line like that?"

"Sure, yer honor," replied the angler, "won't the fishes be crowdin' in out of the wet?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Logical

"Do you think stocks will go up or down?" a man asked a big industrial magnate in the hope of getting a good tip.

"Yes," was the magnate's answer. "I am sure they will. They never stand still for very long and they can't go sidewise." *Montreal Daily Herald.*

Today's Limerick

A young man named Cholmondley Colquhoun
Once kept as a pet a babolquhoun;
His mother said, "Cholmondley,
Do you think it quite colmondley
To feed your babolquhoun with a spolquhoun?"

The Supreme Test

"I wonder what has become of the chess expert who used to play 24 games of chess blindfolded?"

"Oh, he's busy now dialing phone numbers in the dark."

Yes, Where?

A distinguished professor of a noted university was delivering an address before a group of business men. At its conclusion a manufacturer joined issue with him.

"Natural science is of no benefit to me," he insisted.

"What is your business?" inquired the professor.

"I manufacture suspenders," was the reply.

"And where would your business be," was the next question, "if the law of gravity were suspended?"—*Montreal Daily Herald.*

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Hagiographa

THE Hebrew Bible is divided into three main parts: the Law, the Prophets and the Writings; and the last of these three groups of books is usually described in English as the Hagiographa, meaning literally "Holy Writings."

Those early Hebrew scholars who undertook the classification or arrangement of the books contained in what we call the Old Testament, placed in the group called the Hagiographa such books as could not well be accounted either as Law or Prophecy; and at least one other book, Daniel, which though decidedly prophetic in character, was not fully completed until some time after the composition of the "prophetic group" had already been finally settled.

In addition to Daniel, the books which together go to make up the Hagiographa include Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Ruth, Esther, Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, Ezra, Nehemiah, and the books of Chronicles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Orange, N. J.

TWO little children presented their apartment-dweller mothers with bouquets of beautiful flowers the other morning and learned a lesson in love and gratitude. And all because an unknown neighbor chose to express her appreciation.

During an early morning walk the children came upon a front-door garden in full bloom—one of those gardens we all love so much because we know the owner unselfishly planted it and tends it just for our benefit!

Instead of following the destructive inclinations of many youngsters of their age, these two children were attracted to the garden for its beauty. They wandered into its midst, where they stood enraptured for a few minutes chatting quietly, stooping now and then to smell some garden beauty, and giving vent at intervals to little "Ooo's" and "Ah's" of pure childish joy. Then, as if they were loath to leave, they started on their way.

But they had not reached the boundary of the property when a kind voice called them back. "You may have some flowers for yourselves, children, because you have not taken them without asking, or harmed the garden in any way."

And then a friendly woman appeared and cut each child a bouquet while they all chatted together. The bouquets were not common flowers ready to drop their petals, the sort some people give to children because they think children are unappreciative of flowers, but fresh new roses and delphiniums still wet with dew.

Could the friendly neighbor know how much her kindness was appreciated by two mothers and two little children, she would be very grateful.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

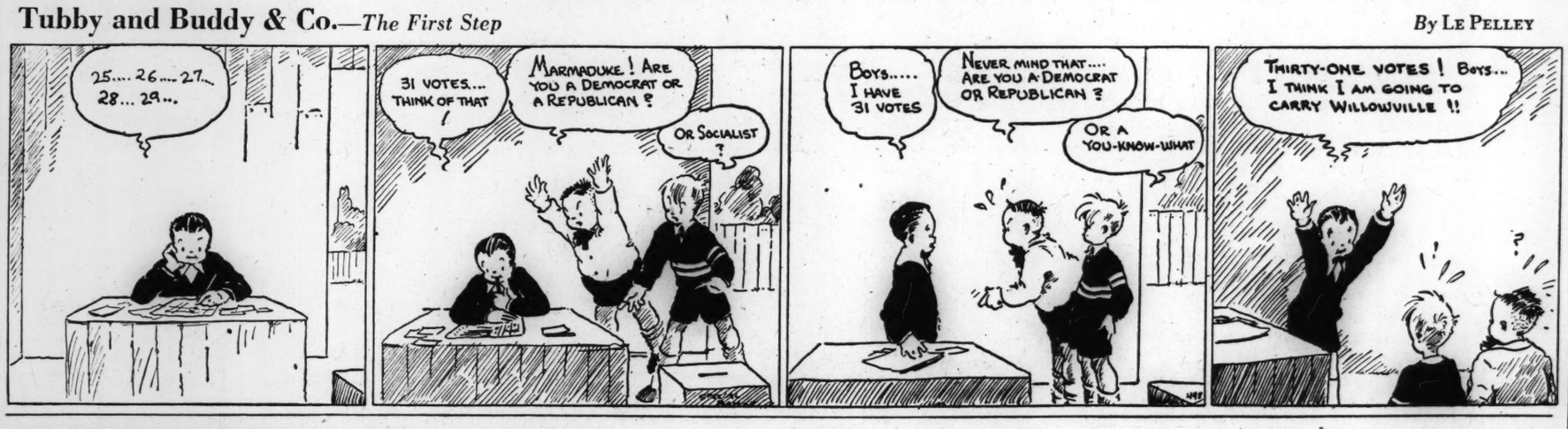
Omission From Minutes

Question: An omission of mention of the appointment of certain members as delegates was not noticed when the minutes were read for approval, and they were approved as read. How should this be handled so that the appointments may be recorded?

Answer: The correction may be made by unanimous consent, which was probably the way in which the minutes were approved at the time they were read. If there is objection, however, to making the additional correction, it would take a two-thirds vote to make the addition, unless notice of the proposed change were given, in which case it could be made by a majority vote (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 148, line 4).

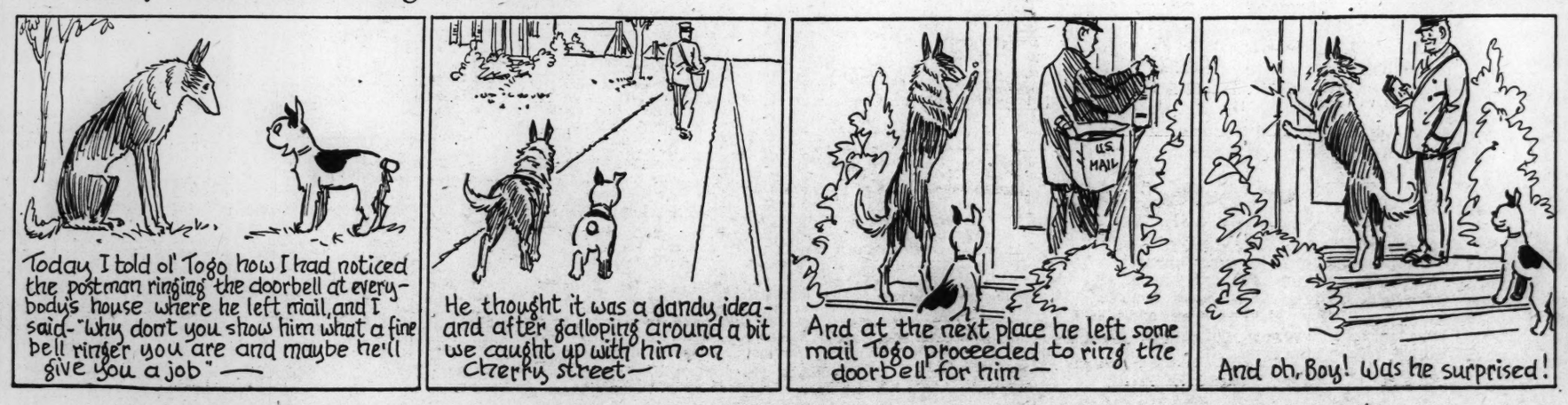
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The First Step*

By LE PELLEY

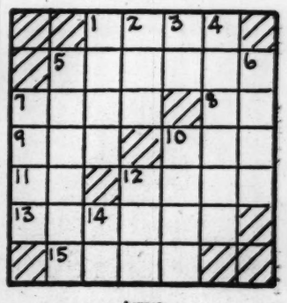

25.... 26.... 27.... 28... 29...
31 VOTES... THINK OF THAT
MARMADUKE! ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT OR A REPUBLICAN?
OR SOCIALIST?
BOYS..... I HAVE 31 VOTES
NEVER MIND THAT.... ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN?
OR A YOU-KNOW-WHAT
THIRTY-ONE VOTES! BOYS... I THINK I AM GOING TO CARRY WILLOWVILLE!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Show-Off*

By CARMACK


Today I told ol' Togo how I had noticed the postman ringing the doorbell at everybody's house where he left mail, and I said-"Why don't you show him what a fine bell ringer you are and maybe he'll give you a job" —
He thought it was a dandy idea- and after galloping around a bit we caught up with him on Cherry Street—
U.S. MAIL
And at the next place he left some mail Togo proceeded to ring the doorbell for him —
And oh, Boy! Was he surprised!

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Seed of fabaceous vines
5—Pertaining to a gull
7—Acquire
8—Cyprinoid fish
9—Conjunction
10—Salutation
11—Musical note
12—Arabian seaport
13—Kettledrum
15—Kind of cheese

Down

1—Compensated
2—Sea eagle
3—A sloth
4—A snuffle
5—Woolly
6—Delightful region
7—Festivity
10—Man's name
12—Arabian garment
14—Advertisement

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Buying the States

A REPUBLICAN campaign document sets forth that more than $10,000,000,000 has been distributed to the various states of the American Union since March 4, 1933, by the Federal Government. Whether these figures are exact or not is incidental to the indisputable point that redistribution of federal revenues to the several states from which they came—but not necessarily in that proportion—has become an accepted and increasingly utilized arm of government in the United States.

The Republican congressional committee is disturbed, and with some reason, over the possible effects of this practice on political party fortunes and the Government's financial solvency. Both these considerations are important, but there is a third aspect of the matter perhaps not yet adequately sensed.

As the Federal Government has reached in one direction or another the limits of its originally granted powers for direct regulation, the tendency has become established to buy state co-operation or compliance with gifts from the national treasury. Beginning with the federal-aid highway system this has extended to such subjects as vocational education, aid to dependent mothers, old-age pensions, soil conservation and spending for public employment. In the reversed form of tax credits it figures in estate taxes and unemployment compensation.

Such grants have the dangerous political faculty of appearing to come from nowhere and of costing nothing to the states that receive them. Yet they have become almost the sole remaining reliance in achieving a national uniformity of standards on newly arising subjects. Notwithstanding all resistance the advance of invention has compelled gradual centralization of authority from the time the Constitution took the place of the weak Articles of Confederation.

The members of the constitutional convention were more concerned with preventing the states from encroaching on the sphere of the Federal Government. At one stage their plan provided the authority "to negative all laws contravening in the opinion of the national legislature the article of union." Hamilton proposed that the "national legislature" be empowered to pass all laws whatsoever and that the governor of each state be appointed by the general government.

By contrast to such centralization, the effort to build up standards against child labor and for minimum wages and maximum hours for women has proceeded slowly and irregularly state by state during several decades, leading up to the Schechter decision against NRA and the more recent Tipaldo case invalidating New York state's minimum wage law.

Apparently here is a hiatus in which neither federal nor state authority holds. Possibly neither is necessary. Maybe such things do take care of themselves. Both the Schechters and Laundryman Tipaldo are now out of business, deserted by a public that evidently does not wish knowingly to condone by its patronage substandard conditions. But in how many thousand less publicized instances does the public have no way of knowing what is behind its purchases?

Perhaps no national regulation of labor standards is feasible or desirable. But the question is one of a number involving possible extension of national as against state power which ought to be faced on their merits rather than left to solution or muddling by indirection. The people would better decide either that they do or do not want the Federal Government to do certain things than to foster by default an unwieldy system of federal regulation through purse control of the states.

"Remember the Kane!"

ESTABLISHMENT by the United States of a European naval squadron at this time looks like a compromise with danger. At least that is the way it must appear to many Americans whose apprehension over the Kane incident was evoked more by the needless presence of an American warship within the danger zone than by any feeling of patriotic indignation over the bombing which her presence provoked.

If, as Mr. Cordell Hull says, the Spanish situation is the only factor involved in the navy orders, then apprehension will only be increased among those who believe the best way for America to keep out of other nations' troubles is to keep American ships out of troubled waters. Many will wonder, too, whether America's active participation in the Spanish situation did not properly end with the State Department's warning to American citizens to get out of Spain some weeks ago.

The American Government may still be concerned over its nationals who have chosen to stay in Spain. Does establishing a temporary naval squadron mean that it is to be held in readiness to re-enter the Spanish danger zone in the event some future crisis compels the remaining Americans to flee?

The State Department should make sure that the too-leisurely departure of Americans from Spain does not compel it to shape a naval policy that might involve the millions at home in trouble abroad.

Much depends upon what Secretary Hull meant when he referred to the Spanish situation as the only factor involved in establishing a temporary European squadron. It may be that the State Department wishes to have its ships in readiness in case the outbreak in Spain spreads to other countries. That would be a better reason for keeping a few ships in Europe.

A temporary squadron would merely be performing a police duty. The type of ships which make up the temporary squadron tend to bear this out. A coast guard cutter, two 1000-ton destroyers and a semi-outdated light cruiser do not make a very formidable array. They should be adequate in evacuating Americans were an emergency to arise. Nevertheless, they would make targets for indiscriminate bombers, as the Kane incident proves. That is why the American people are concerned over the establishment of a European naval squadron at this time.

Bolivia and The Hague

BOLIVIA, having tried the martial method of solving diplomatic problems, and having found them wanting and wasteful, now turns to the Permanent Court of Justice at The Hague, promising, for the next ten years, to place before it all the problems which might arise to disturb the peace between herself and her neighbors.

La Prensa of Buenos Aires applauds this action and asserts that all America receives this news with "widespread approval . . . because this adhesion to the Tribunal of Justice of The Hague has the value of representing a love of peace which coincides with a universal sentiment on the continent."

Bolivia celebrated in the month of August the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of her independence. For many decades the peace of the nation was disturbed by internal strife and by external wars which left the nation impoverished and landlocked. She lost to Chile her valuable nitrate fields and, in one fashion or another, much territory to *all* her other neighbors.

Dating from the days of her independence was the quarrel with Paraguay over boundaries. Finally this broke out into the Gran Chaco War, which cost both nations much more than either will ever gain or regain in wealth and man power. Eventually, through the mediatory efforts of other American nations, peace came to the Gran Chaco, and now Bolivia, apparently chastened by her experience, joins the Hague Court in the evident hope that, henceforth, her international problems can be solved sanely and wisely before high courts of justice rather than in the low fields of brute force and inhumanity.

A Career With a Challenge

THERE was something in the name of Dr. Jean Charcot's exploration ship the Pourquoi Pas (Why Not?) that long ago caught the imagination of his countrymen, something of a challenge that seemed to typify the spirit of her daring captain. Dr. Charcot was an explorer of the old school, one of the last of a company that counted among its gallant contemporaries Amundsen, Shackleton and Scott.

Exploring the Antarctic in 1904, in the region of the 80th meridian, the French geophysicist exceeded the farthest south of the great English navigator Captain Cook. Four years later, Dr. Charcot renewed his quest in the Pourquoi Pas. Swallowed up for two years in the freezing desolation of the south polar continent, he established the terrestrial link between Graham and Alexander Lands, and traced its westward trend halfway to King Edward Land, besides charting an unexplored tract now known as Charcot Land.

Dr. Charcot's achievements belong to an era before radio and airplanes which give dramatic impact and wide renown to the exploits of modern successors. Once when public suspense over the impending polar quests of foreign contemporaries was at its height, someone asked the Frenchman why he had not attempted to beat the others to the prize. Dr. Charcot replied: "I thought those regions [through which the approach to the pole must be made] belonged to those who had discovered them, and that it was a proper scientific spirit, knowing that they wished to return there, to leave the place free for them." In short, he refused to cash in on another's effort.

This was the key to Charcot's character. The fleeting beguilements of personal fame held no false allurements for the captain of the Pourquoi Pas. It was a great explorer's methodical way of saying, "My work is bigger than myself."

Contemporary Puritans

Book News of the Day

FEW American subjects have tempted more writers to try their talent of exposition than the New England Puritans. In praise or in blame, and sometimes in admirable detachment, the character and history of the Puritans, their services and disservices to civilization, have been analyzed by one writer after another, from Cotton Mather to George Santayana.

Among so many expressions of opinion naturally there is great diversity. The conventional version of the Puritan has been attacked many times, and changed from time to time. Clarence Webster, a new voice from a Connecticut hill, adds his bit to the medley in PURITANS AT HOME (New York: Harcourt, Brace $2). His Puritans are of the present day, and his interpretation has some new aspects.

In the first place, he is writing about the Puritans from the inside, as one of them, at least by birth and bringing up and by later part-time residence among them in the house where his people used to live. The town where he spends his summers is in northeastern Connecticut. He calls it Ridgeford, but he has a real place in mind—a town founded in 1712; a farming community which first prospered and then declined, and finally prospered again with small city markets near by for the year-round farmers and pleasant old places restored by summer residents.

Ridgeford, Mr. Webster assures us, is a typical Puritan town. "To know the Puritan you must first realize that Puritanism took a tract of land a few miles square, called it a Town, and made a religion and a conscience of it."

It is not a simple matter to interpret present day Puritans or their towns, as Mr. Webster shows. Puritans are complex, seemingly self-contradictory. They are individualists but at the same time they have a strong civic consciousness. They resent anyone's interference with their private lives and they refuse to mind other people's business until the well-being of the community becomes involved. Then they make their judgments clear. A man may be what he pleases at home, provided he is a good citizen and honest in his dealing with the Town.

In regard to laws and customs the Ridgeford Puritan has one guiding watch-word: "Does it work?" He is a thorough-going pragmatist, fitting his conduct to the emergencies that arise. The Town is a political democracy because its people make a democracy work. It pays little attention to theories and ideals, but meets each situation as intelligently as it can. Since the result is good, the Town sees no reason to change.

One might think from all that, that Mr. Webster does not like the Town and its people. On the contrary, he is quick to defend it against those who call it decadent or inhibited or "quaint." In his large portrait-gallery of New England Puritans at home, he has included what must seem to an outsider a rare collection of oddities, but he evidently looks upon them with the tolerance and the internal chuckle that he ascribes to the Town.

Whether his fellow-citizens will like him as well as he likes them after they read his book is a question. Perhaps that depends on how far their sense of humor will take them. Meanwhile let the identity of Ridgeford be kept a secret.

W. K. R.

Our Village Politics

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

IN OUR quiet village, politics is like Joe Pye Weed, which in autumn days, towering above the surrounding vegetation, has a tantalizing challenge of its own. Like the lavender-pink flower, named for the Indian medicine man, Joe Pye, who was supposed to cure many ills from this common weed, so politics flaunts its virtues as lengthen summer days. A cure-all for times entirely out of joint. A slightly heady stimulant to perennially stir our complacency. But not to be taken too seriously, for as our village philosopher, a man over ninety, says, "Why worry overmuch about conditions? The country will survive. It always has. They can't really hurt that."

Although the "they" is a bit indefinite, we believe his judgment sound. Indeed our own village history shows that our snug little community, with its white houses and its two competing churches, has withstood a great many movements and agitations. Unperturbed, by its own instinctive integrity, through prosperity and depression, it has pursued its even course. Without interference, we have settled our disputes.

Here on our very porch, I am told, old Major Merwin, a stalwart Copperhead, hearing from his bed a noisy group of serenaders out to celebrate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, hustled himself downstairs, as a volley of shots from rusty flintlocks gave him their triumphant salute. The noise effective, the tormentors retired, leaving the major to go back to bed and his own opinions.

About the same time, Deacon Griffin, hearing the minister pray for the Civil War President, jumped out from his pew, stamped down the aisle, and slamming the great door behind him, drove home with mutterings of sound and fury. But the minister prayed on.

* * *

Episodes to give thrill to village life. Something to talk about while waiting for Horace Greeley's sheet to bring information as to the movements of General Grant. A flank attack to be discussed by partisans on the floor of the village store, while overalled farmers leaned back on cracker barrels and applauded the fiery orators.

Here, they waited for letters from the boys in the southern lines. Here, they celebrated victory with cider and cheese.

In this same village store, smelling of kerosene and molasses, Bryan's silver was argued down in a three months' debate. Here, the village diplomats considered the possibility of making the world safe for democracy.

Here when the Lusitania went down, a map of France was pinned on a bolt of calico and the trench lines followed by knotty forefingers, as groups of toilers of the soil discussed the advantages of direct attack.

Here with cracker barrels missing due to modern efficiency and with the stove removed, our present-day villagers either stand by the counter or sit on a neat green bench as they hurriedly comment on the regimentation that has turned the rich tobacco fields into a patchwork of desultory truck gardening. For with the coming of the chain store, the day of prolonged argument has disappeared.

* * *

No longer is our store open for evening discussion. Instead the political boss night-rides from house to house of our outlying districts. Their ignorance his capital; patronage his tool. Stretching his long legs, he tilts back in a kitchen chair and promises jobs. Work on the roads, the mending of bridges, the cutting of highway bushes, the carrying of mail, town offices. Sometimes he carries a basket of food. All trouble, grist for his ambition. An arrested driver to be got off. A gas station license to be obtained. A liquor license. Smiling, patting the children on the head, changing his political verbiage to suit the times. Becoming first selectman, registrar of voters, town chairman, representative to the legislature, moving on to higher office pleasant in prospective. Our rural-ite boss, shrewder than we knew.

And yet his victory is transient. Already the forces of village democracy bestir themselves. Silently but surely. Weaving the pattern sacred to our quiet village. Belief in the greater good. Strength in harmonious effort. A rededication to our heritage of freedom. The tares rooted out at the harvest.

Exercising our privilege of constructive thinking, we look to the hills while fresh breezes move in the tree-tops. In the lowlands, Joe Pye Weed blooms next goldenrod.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

The Wide Horizon

Why Send a Boy to Harvard?

By John R. Tunis, Harvard 1911
Author, "Was College Worth While?"

"JOHN, in your book you stated that if your class was any indication, Harvard had produced a bunch of graduates whose chief ambitions were to vote the Republican ticket, to keep out of the bread line and to break 100 at golf. You don't vote the Republican ticket and you detest golf. Why are you sending a boy to Harvard this fall?"

I've been expecting this question for a long while. Yet when my friends asked it, I had no glib answer. Of course I gave the boy a free hand in choosing his college. I told him he could pick any institution in the United States he wanted, but that if he didn't end up at Cambridge I'd brain him with a poker.

Why Harvard? Certainly it wasn't for sentimental reasons. I thought of all the colleges in this broad land that I'd seen and a lot of different universities that, year in and year out, my job takes me to. I remember the educational factories of the Middle West, the state universities where men are men and football teams win titles; the bush league colleges of Texas, springing up out of the plain with their huge stadium, one dormitory, a recitation hall and a house for the president; the luxuries and refinements of Old Nassau, where the American upper middle classes reign supreme in their complacency; the rush and roar of traffic passing the Senior Society house in New Haven; the small colleges of New England: Williams, that Massachusetts edition of Princeton; Amherst, tucked away in the hills; Wesleyan, in the Connecticut valley.

I thought of all these seats of learning and asked myself the question: Why Harvard? Because I went there twenty-five years ago? No. I also went into the army, but I'd hardly advise trying it. Because my boy will have a good time at Harvard? No. Because I didn't and I doubt whether he will. Because he may make good friends who will be useful to him in business afterward? No. He'd make more friends, and more useful ones, if he joined a good club in Manhattan, which he could do with half the work and one tenth the cost. Because he will be a good athlete? No. If he wanted to become a professional football player, I'd send him to Notre Dame. If he wished to teach skiing for a living I'd ship him up to Hanover, New Hampshire.

Well, why then?

Because this boy is an intellectual, because he has been well prepared in one of the best preparatory schools in the United States, because he has passed his examination with honors, and because I believe he is the sort who can benefit from the educational experiences he will receive at Cambridge.

He may not have much fun there. I didn't. I had four unhappy years, so unhappy that after Harvard even a world war was nothing to worry about. Harvard was—and probably still is—a small world. Cold, harsh, unsympathetic. No one handshakes you and few pay any attention to you. This couldn't happen in a secluded small college.

In the present time, I do not believe Harvard is turning out the kind of men it did twenty-five years ago. In fact, I know it is not. I expect this boy to have other ambitions than breaking 100 at golf, staying out of jail and voting the Republican ticket. Harvard in this day of Tercentenary is an educational institution. There are others in the United States. At Haverford, at Swarthmore, at Allegheny, one can acquire an education. But these are small colleges. Chicago? Yes—Chicago, also, but at present I prefer Harvard, notwithstanding the fact that President Hutchins is at Chicago's head. There may be other large colleges. I do not know their names nor have I seen them.

Twenty-five years ago it was difficult to get an education from Harvard. I failed in the attempt, so did the majority of my class, as their statistics show only too plainly. Nowadays I believe it is difficult to go to Harvard and not get an education if you complete the course. Possible, yes; probable, no. My boy will get something which will enrich his life, something he cannot sell nor trade in for a new model next spring, but something which will be forever his: the foundation upon which a cultured man can build a useful life.

As he came of poor but honest parents I do not expect him to make clubs; as he is intelligent I do not wish him to be an intercollegiate athlete; as he is the son of his father I do not anticipate that he will shine in any particular specialty of that complicated form of existence, undergraduate life. I wish for him no social, no athletic and no extra-curricular prominence during the next four years at Harvard. I only hope he will obtain what I did not—the foundation of an education.

By the way, what is education? I'll turn the microphone over to one of my classmates who gives the best definition of education I have ever seen:

"What is education? To create in a boy the spirit of tolerance, to make him alive to beauty, to develop what might be called a sanctuary of the mind. Having tolerance he may face the puzzle of things not understood and withhold judgment, through the perception of beauty he may grow in refinement, and within the sanctuary of the mind, because of the tolerance and the beauty, he may begin to understand himself."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

What Is Justice?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is justice—this is the question that confronts those who study the Monitor editorial, "Making Peace Inevitable." This editorial points to the world need for justice in international affairs in order to make and maintain peaceful international relationships. It points out the obvious errors of present-day methods of peace work and rouses the thinker to greater individual mental activity by showing him the utter inadequacy of present methods and places him in the midst of the inevitable results if present day methods are much longer pursued. The editorial shows concretely that peace is possible and secure only so long as it is built on the firm foundation of justice, and thus places justice before peace as the goal to be attained.

But the question arises, What is Justice? It is possible to answer thus: Justice is an impartial, impersonal outlook on international affairs. Justice is an unselfed desire to see right prevail. Justice is a universal love rather than a national selfishness. Justice is an honest desire to see God's government become apparent. The nations all want peace, but are they big enough to work for justice?

East Orange, N. J. ELLA MAY FRAZER

Vestiges of Partisanship?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I have wanted to write to thank you for the excellence of your political news and editorial comment during the current campaign. Many of the editorials, particularly, seem to me to have been superb examples of detached analysis of issues, unclouded by personalities or party passions. There are so few examples of this sort of rational examination of fundamentals in the press today that one can only feel grateful that the Monitor is so nearly approaching its own ideal in this respect.

I hope that this expression of my gratitude will not lose force if I venture to protest against the occasional but unmistakable signs of bias which creep into the Monitor. These signs are so generally a matter of emphasis or tone that it is difficult to put one's finger on them, but their very indirection makes them, it seems to me, the more illegitimate. The frank Republicanism of Mr. Perrin's column is recognizable as such, but isn't an unfair advantage being taken of the reader when the heading of a news article in tonight's Monitor announces: "Debate on Taxes Goes On; Clark 'Answers' Landon"? The quotes around the word "Answers" pass a judgment, but one which does not come into the open where it may be fairly considered and, perhaps, "answered."

Again, in Mr. Elliston's article on hidden taxes in the Monitor, much is made of the tremendous increase in these taxes of recent years, but not until almost the end of the article do we find the admission that Governor Landon "did not mention that liquor taxes acount for much of the jump in the New Deal proportion of 'hidden taxation,'" and nothing is said to show the relative importance of the tax on tobacco. The whole emphasis of the article tends to throw an undue blame on the present Administration, just as the Governor's failure to "mention" these vital facts at all did—for Mr. Elliston's dialectical admission that hidden taxes "have been saddled upon the American people by Republicans and Democrats alike" hardly offsets the general tenor of his article. An editorial in tonight's Monitor similarly praises Landon for "courageously and unequivocally" criticizing sales taxes but attaches no adverbs or adjectives to his failure to show the real reason for the huge jump in hidden taxation under the New Deal. On the other hand, the Monitor has not been slow to point out the possible political motives in even the worthiest of the President's speeches and actions; would not perfect justice demand that the political motives of the Governor's omission be considered with equal readiness?

These are small things, perhaps, but taken with many others they add up to an important total. It is the emotional coloring, not the accuracy and lucidity of the facts, which I question. It seems to me doubly important not to play up in any way to the prejudices of readers in view of the rather surprising and unreasoning partisanship of many readers today. Anything which appeals to unreasoning emotion rather than to intelligence and social conscience in the reader seems to me dangerous at this time.

The Monitor is so splendid on the whole that I should like to see the last vestiges of partisanship vanish, especially when that partisanship is concealed in headlines and distinguishing epithets and modes of presentation.

ROBERT PEEL

Cambridge, Mass.

"When America Went to War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express appreciation for your editorial, "When America Went to War," which helps to clarify questions touched upon in the Monitor's front-page report of Mr. Newton D. Baker's article on why America went to war. On the same day I ran across a paragraph in the New York Herald Tribune which recalled to mind Mr. Baker's statement:

> I am convinced that our entrance into the war was caused directly and solely by the German use of the submarine, and that to the last President Wilson worked to keep America out of war. . . .

Here is the paragraph, taken from the Herald Tribune's daily feature, "Twenty Years Ago Today," which strikes me as highly significant:

> WASHINGTON—American shipping in foreign trade has increased from 2405 vessels of 1,076,152 gross tons on June 30, 1914, to 3135 vessels of 2,194,470 gross tons on June 30, 1916, according to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Shipping.

Does not Mr. Baker believe that President Wilson might more effectively have worked to the last to keep America neutral by keeping American merchant ships from trading with nations at war?

H. T.

Wiscasset, Maine.

Annual Gambling Bill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Quite aside from the gambling in Britain, the United States itself has taken over six thousand million dollars from normal business and put it into betting on races, slot machines and other forms of gambling. The grocers and tailors are poorer because men and women are frantic to get something which they had not earned and had not been given them voluntarily, and were willing to risk what ought to have nourished their families. Over six thousand million dollars thus spent has a ghastly bearing on the annual crime bill which greatly exceeds per capita that of any other nation in Christendom.

BEATRICE ABBOTT

Melrose, Mass.